SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 126 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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WE SUPPLY

DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in ½ lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

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S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st May	DELTA ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June ..	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th July ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,, ..	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ..	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,, ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept. ..	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct. ..	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June.	JEYPORE x*		5,318
8th 'July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA.	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
x Calls Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
30th May.	VASNA	Busreh via K'chi 10 a. m.
4th June ..	BAMORA	Busrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5374	19th May	1st June
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	31st ,,	11th June
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14thJune	28th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wadi.	5843	28thJune	12th July

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	513	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No :— 20279 Telegrams :— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7772	28th May	9th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	10th June	24th June
*Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	11th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $35,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,09,999 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
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R. R. HYND,
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BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.
Result of the last actarial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.
The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.
Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Asstg. Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	.. ..	1/- and -/5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	.. .. ..	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	.. .. ..	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	.. .. ..	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	.. .. ..	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	.. .. ..	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khatwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% / Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30% Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or / per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remunerati... Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street. CALCUTTA.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.
Wedding Dress Suit Complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 195.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 25, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experience European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession of India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
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Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1. Gross 10-8-0
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7. Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

"The Best of its Kind"
A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.
Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HARD-WORKING DISTRICT AGENTS for pushing 'Ratoline.' SALARY 60 plus Commission. For terms and sample apply with one anna stamp:—RATOLINE DEPOT., Matunga.
A R10509

WANTED—CASH COLLECTING AGENTS and PUSHING WORKERS in Rajputana and Central India for the National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd. of Calcutta. Decent terms offered. Apply to BHAGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Organising Officer, c/o Post Master, AJMER.
A 10507

WANTED—MARINE ENGINEER INDIAN, with first class certificate required to take charge of Engines and boiler of twin screw dredger; Dredging experience not required. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 with conveyance allowance Rs. 25 per month. Three months' probation. Apply stating grade and official number of certificate to T.K. POPAT, Esqr., 107, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 19768

WANTED—An OVERSEER for the Broach City Municipality on Rs. 75-5-125 plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance. Applicants should state their Educational and Professional qualifications and age. Preference will be given to those who have experience of Public Works Department and Municipal works as also who have passed the Sub-Overseer's Examination of the Poona College or any other recognized institution. Applications will be received upto 10th June, 1924. The post is pensionable. DARASHA D. Chief Officer, Broach City Municipality, Municipal Office, Broach 26th May 1924.
A 19767

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Spacious, airy and well-ventilated OFFICE ROOMS in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors of Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road. For particulars inquire of Mr F. S. SHAH, c/o. Morarjee Goculdas and Co., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
C R10477

TO LET—ROOMS in Bombay Improvement Trust Chawls, situated between Bellasis and Foras Roads, opposite Byculla Club. Monthly rent for middle room Rs. 13/5; end-room Rs. 17/5. Apply to the CHAWL SUPERINTENDENT on the premises between 8 and 10 a.m. C19732

BANGLAS are TO BE LET at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction, in Persian Bakery, bearing fine air and light For rent see there BHAYA or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in Telephone No. 41668.
C R10476

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL—Re-OPENS on 4th June, 1924, unique opportunity for Matric Students, Morning classes for Matric Students, Time 7-45 a m to 1 p.m. for Sts. VI and VII, Time 11 a.m to 4-30 p.m. for Sts. I to V. Apply to: SUPERINTENDENT, Maratha High School, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon Bombay.
M R10504

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR—Will be RE-OPENED on the 20th of June, 1924. Honours as well as Pass Courses in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History and Economics and Philosophy are taught here. Arrangements for teaching Marathi in B.A. are made. Free accommodation in the Local Communal Boarding Houses. Staff efficient, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower, viz. Rs. 35 per terms. Apply for admission and prospectus to (Sd.) BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., Principal.
M 19772

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROFESSOR T. K. GAJJAR'S Techno-Chemical Laboratory— Courses in soap-making will start from the 18th June, 1924. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, The National Medical College, Bombay.
T19773

LEAKAGE—Leaking terraces, washing places sinks and roof gutters and even iron water tanks rendered water proof by "our "VAJRA CEMENT" if applied as per directions. Sold in tins of one gallon and four gallons. Recommended by leading Engineering firms. For particulars and orders apply to NILKANTH & CO., 2 D, Dubash Lane, Bombay No. 4.
T R10512

AUCTION SALE—W. WEAVER, Esq., all his dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, sliding dining table, sideboards, ice box, Chesterfield suites, Cottage piano, cabinets, gramophone, glass door almyrahs, E. lamps and fans, carpets, glass, crockery and plated-ware, etc., will be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 10-30 a.m. at Richel Lodge, near Taj, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder. Property is on view. Auctioneers, BYREN & CO.
T R10510

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 35-43, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C19711

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS Government desire to ascertain the views of the owners of land in the Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. III, the Deputy Collector South Salsette Mr. D.S. Modak will meet such holders on MONDAY the 2nd June, 1924, at 8 a.m. at the TOWN HALL, Bandra (Municipal Office) and record the wishes of the owners, who are in favour or against the Scheme or wish postponement of it.

Those who are not in a position to attend the Town Hall on the above day are requested to kindly inform the Chief Officer their views in the matter in writing before the 2nd proximo.

E.B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer.
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 27th May, 1924.
C19768

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE DHORAJI BUILDING CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act 1913, a meeting of the creditors, if any, of the above named Company will be held at the Pehdi of Messrs. Janoo Hasan at Khand Bazar, Kazi Syed Street, on THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Dated this 28th day of May, 1924.
TYEB KASSAM,
Liquidator.
19766

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OWING to causes beyond undersigned's control, the bridge over the Nira River on the Poona Mahableshwar Road, is not likely to be completed till the end of June.

2. From the records of the last 11 years, it has been ascertained that 16th of June is the earliest date on which the low level causeway across the Nira River, just below the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar was submerged. Hence it may reasonably be assumed that up to that date the Mahableshwar Poona Road via Bhatgar will remain open, as at present unless the rains begin prematurely this year.

3. If there is earlier rain and the Nira Causeway near the Bhatgar works is under water, all traffic from Mahableshwar to Poona via the Bhatgar works will be temporarily suspended till the floods subside. In that case the only route open for traffic will be by rail via Wathar.

4. When there is rain and likelihood of the Causeway being submerged, notices will be issued from time to time during the month of June, as occasion arises, warning the public that the road is blocked or liable to remain blocked for an indefinite period, during which the road will be closed to all vehicular traffic.

(Sd.) N.N. AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer,
Satara District.
C19770

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to various reason, which need not be enumerated here, the running of the firm of Messrs. M. KHALEEL SHIRAZEE & CO., of Calcutta, has come to a standstill.

The undersigned has therefore thought it incumbent upon him to set up a House in Calcutta in order to continue the same friendly commercial relationship with the clients of Messrs. M. Khaleel Shirazee & Co., of Calcutta.

To meet the requirements of the parties concerned, a branch of Messrs. Mohamed Khaleel Shirazi & Sons, of Madras has therefore been opened at Calcutta, which is temporarily located at No. 13, Wellesley Square of Wellesley Street, under the Telegraphic Address "KHALEEL" CALCUTTA.

The Public are further informed, that the undersigned, who is the senior partner of Messrs. M. Khaleel Shirazi & Co., of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta is also the senior partner of Messrs. Mohamed Khaleel Shirazi & Sons of Madras.

My strenuous efforts and large influence will not be spared to promote the interests of the clients.

In the light of the above facts, I shall deem it a favour, if the parties concerned respond to this appeal and extend the same co-operation and patronage which they beneficially did in the former instance.

(Sd.) MOHAMED KHALEEL SHIRAZI.
19775

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Alps Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th of May from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

RAIL MOTOR SERVICE BETWEEN KURLA AND CHEMBUR.

ON and from 1st June, 1924, slight changes will be made in the timings of Rail Motor Service between Kurla and Chembur.

For altered timings see corrected Suburban sheet time tables at stations.

An extra trip has been arranged for in the morning to the following timings:—

Kurla	dep. 4 40	Chembur dep.	5 0
Chembur	arr 4 50	Kurla arr.	5 10

I. W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Trans. Superintendent.
C19764

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

THE POWERS OF ATTORNEY from time to time executed by our above-named clients the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited, in favour of Mr. S.R. Khopkar, Manager and in favour of Dr. V.N. Bhajekar, erstwhile Local Director of the Bombay Branch of the Society have all been cancelled by a resolution of the Board of Directors of our clients passed at their meeting held on the 15th day of May, 1924, and the said Mr. S.R. Khopkar and Dr. V.N. Bhajekar have now no longer any connection with our said clients. All interested or concerned with our clients, particularly our clients Bombay Branch, are requested not to deal with the said Mr. S.R. Khopkar and Dr. V.N. Bhajekar for and on behalf of our said clients in any way whatsoever.

Bombay, 27th May, 1924.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited.
C19765

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1282 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 7th day of April, 1924.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V.rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TEJMAL BHAGCHAND AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Gulalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

DR. L. V. DHAVLE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, without the Fort, Bombay, (2) APARAO BHASKAR KULKARNI alias N. P. RAO, until lately carrying on business at Girgaum, without the Fort, Bombay and whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs says that it may be declared that the alleged mortgage in para 3 hereof is void and ineffective that it may be declared that the plaintiffs are entitled to the said sum of Rs. 2,500 as set out in para 7 hereof that it may be declared that the 1st and 2nd defendants or one of them are or is liable to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 755-2-3 with interest at 1½ per cent. per month from the 23rd day of February, 1924, till judgment or such other sum as this Honourable Court may find due and owing to the plaintiffs in respect of the aforesaid mortgage and pledge with costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. and that the decree may be passed against them or one of them accordingly that for the aforesaid purpose such inquiries may be made and directions given as this Honourable Court may think proper that the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of June, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 23rd day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of April, 1924.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19776

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, advertising sale by Auction on the 29th instant, at the instance of Mr. M. H. Dehdushti, of 2,003 bags of E. A. R. Crystal Sugar on account of our client, Mr. HAJI MAHOMED GHAZANFAR, our client hereby informs all, whom it may concern that he is in no way responsible for not taking delivery of the said goods, as objection to the said goods is taken by his purchasers, Mr. J. S. Shahshouha and Mr. Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb.

Dated this 28th May, 1924.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. H. M. Ghazanfar.
19771

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 460 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 1st day of February, 1924.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, or 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MANILAL VANARSI JANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Messrs. CHHAGANLAL RANCHHODJI RAVAL, a firm, carrying on business at Gulalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,071-14-9 for balance due under the Havala mentioned in the Plaint together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 3rd day of February, 1921, till judgment costs of the suit and further interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of June, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 7th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of February, 1924.
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
19774

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS
Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND COACH BUILDERS.
AUCTION SALE OF BLACKWOOD CARVED AND TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of June, '924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction opposite the Alexandra Cinematograph at Bellasis Road, Byculla, by order of the concerned Blackwood carved and Teakwood furniture, Carriages, etc etc, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co. who close their business, comprising:—

Drawing room suites, centre tables, teapoys, wash hand and dressing tables, Cushioned sofas and Chairs, chest of drawers, almirahs, sliding Cup boards, show cases, Roll top writing tables, folding cabinets, etc., etc., and also fancy state Carriage, Brougham, Gig and Landaulette.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 H.P. MOTOR, WALL BRACKETS, SPLIT PULLEYS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Commanding Royal Engineer Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 31st instant sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

1.—20 H.P. Motor with starter and check starter.
8.—Wall Brackets.
4—Split pulleys of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LORRIES AT MAZAGAON AND AT COLABA.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1160 of 1924—(Jehangir Byramji Dalal vs. Sorabji Shapurji Irani) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned motor lorries on different places and dates given as under:—

To-day THURSDAY the 29th nist at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mhegji Building near Mazagaon Station Bridge.

1. Mack Motor Lorry of 6½ tons No. 118.
1. Berliet Motor Lorry of 6 tons No. 89.
1. Garford Motor Lorry of 6 tons No. 122.

On FRIDAY the 30th Inst. at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Jehangir Villa, oppo. Pasday's Sanatorium.

1. Berliet Motor Lorry of 6 tons No. 93.

One lot-Motor spare parts.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE SALT, SILVER GUILT THREAD, YARN HASPS AND STPLES, RICE HASPS AND SIPLES, RICE, BISCUITS ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 31st Inst. sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pragji Dharamsi & Co.,

20 casks (loose) Aniline salt.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Govindji Gopalji Reshamwalla & Co., (Insolvent.)

G.G.R.—1 Case best silver gilt thread.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned

3 cases each about 220 lbs. white twist and white weft Pincops yarn No. 80 s.

4 cases each 100 dozs. Hasps and Staples.

On account of Insurance concerned.

1 case crank Rings.

14 Packages Rice starch crystals.

1 case Neapolitan Wafer Biscuits.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate unclaimed articles—such as gold Hasri, Earrings, Silver box, buttons, watches, etc., Dhoties, Mulls, Drill, pieces of white cloth, shirtings, saries, Trunk, Iron chain, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail-coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 29th May 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
APOLLO ST, FORT
PHONE No 24065, BOMBAY

TO-DAY'S WEEKLY AUCTION SALE AT 2-30 P.M.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in their Show Rooms at the above address sell by Public Auction, the following comprising dining table, chairs, almyrahs, sideboards, easy chairs, teapoys, iron safes, table clocks, partition, drawing room sets, Chesterfield sets, show cases, dressing chest of drawers, electric goods, writing tables, etc.

Precious jewellery, by order of the concerned such as diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl ornaments, such as necklaces, rings, collars, toranhar, single diamond rings, ear-rings, sari pin, nose rings, marquis, bangles, ravifuls, bracelets, etc.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
AND
THIS WEEK.
Saraswati Film Co.
PRESENTS
ITS FIRST PRODUCTION
VIKRAM
CHARITRA
OR
BUDDHI BALA
WITH
A SELECTED CAST OF WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS—
SCENERIO BY VINOD KANT
DIRECTED BY
DARABSHAW KOHLA & NANA B. DESAI.

A most beautiful story of ancient India in which a Young maiden faces imprisonment and separation from her husband to establish that Woman is in no way inferior to man.

SEE HOW SHE WINS SEE IT AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY ONLY.
AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPTAIN WANDERWELL
ON HIS
"AUTO WORLD TOUR"
In FILM and in PERSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THELMA"
MARIE CORELLI'S Greatest Love Story

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
CINEMA PRESENTS TO-NIGHT
At 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
William Fox's
Wonderful and Most Successful Film
ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
The Story that Millions have read and re-read!
A Sumptuous Picture
Amazing Series of Wonder Scenes!

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT-AND-THIS WEEK
Presents
BHAGVAN BUDDHAJAYANTI
CELEBRATION
AT JUHU
"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH"
Daily 5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona :—Laxmi-Vi as Theatre.
Saturday 31st May 1924.
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
KUNJAVIHARI.
Sunday 1st June 1924, at 3 p. m. (S. T.
SOUBHADRA.
Proprietors—Pendharkar and Chapekar)

HAVE YOU BOOKED
Your Seats to see
'PUNJAB MAIL'
On Saturday
31ST INSTANT
In the Elphinstone Theatre?

Stay Week Only.
Patwardhan Circus
at DADAR near B. B. & C. I. Ry. Station.
30 Artists & 20 performing animals.
Matinee show on Saturday and Sunday.
Particulars in handbill.
V. G. Patwardhan,
Proprietor.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 28.

Gazana, Hebbern, Akyab.
Nizam, Ellis, Calcutta.
Alps Maru, Takada, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

May 28.

Sirsa, Smith, Karachi and Dubai.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gazana, 3191 tons, Captain D Hebbern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

S S Nizam:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nizam, 3334 tons, Captain O J Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Alps Maru:—The O S K steamer Alps Maru, 4861 tons, Captain Y Takada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sirsa 3237 tons, Captain B Smith, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi and Dubai, with general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, May 28.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Falkenfels, 3882, Hamburg, 30/5 L Edwards Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London 7/6, M M and Co.
3 Bovenkerk, 3723, Colombo, 29/5, E D Sassoon.
4 Ct, Venice, 3222, N F, 5/6, K N Co.
5 Khandalla, 3830 N F, 28/5, M M and Co.
6 A Colquloun, 3760, Calicut, 1/6, J F and Co.
7 Durenda, 4450 London, 2/6, M M and Co.
8 C Newcastle, 4707, K'chi, 5/6, K N and Co.
9 Ockenfels 4681, N F N F, L Edwards Ltd.
12 C Hanslow, 5369, Cal. 29/5, F F C & Co.
13 Perim, 4779, London, 4/6, M M and Co.
14 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/6, L Triestino Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalavijaya, 2237, Moulmein N F, Scindia S N Co.
2 Olympia, 3266, Glasgow, 9/6, Graham & Co.
6 Branksome Hall, 2808, New York, 28/5, P F Campbell & Co.
7 Laguna, 3319, Genoa, 1/6, M Italiana.
10 & 11 Gazana 3191, N F, N F, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Serbistan, 1864, Genoa, 30/5, T M and Co.
D and E Malacca Maru, 3210, Kobe, 1/6, N G Kaisha.
F Dara, 3083, Jeddah, 30/5, T M and Co.
K Aras 2063, N.F., S W and Co.
M Bandra 1877, N F, N F, M M & Co.
M Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co
Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haliartus due about 9th June, Agent James Finlay Co.
City of Manchester due about 25th May, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Cyprus due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 30th May Agent K N Co.
Cestaba due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward.
Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sasseon and Co.
Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sasson and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aufora due about 8th June, Agent J. T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia due about 3rd June, Agent M Italiana.
Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 10th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 6th June Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Corfe Castle due about 30th May, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
Karoa due about 31st May, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 14th June Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

May 28.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—150 bales grey wool Cox's and King's Shipping Agency; 2450 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co; 51 bales sewri cotton C Jivanlal & Co; 508 cwt dill seed C Jivanlal & Co; 129 bales raw wool Meyer Nissim; 322 cwt dill seed J Dayall.

S S Olympia for Glasgow::—140 cwt kapock seed C Jivanlal.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—120 cwt turmeric C Jivanlal; 340 cwt mustard seed C Jivanlal.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—75 bales woollen carpets Bontor & Co.

S S Perim for London:—2000 cwt oil cakes J Parmanand

S S Perim for Leith:—9000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—100 bales cotton waste K Vishram; 110 bales cotton raw Patel Co; 165 bales cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Malaka Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw M B Kaisha; 1200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 634 bales cotton raw Y Karanjia.

S S Malaka Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Malaka Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Malaka Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—105 cwt gum arabic E Virji.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—2000 cwt oil cakes J Parmanand; 150 bales wool F F Campbell & Co.

S S City of Venice for Manchester:—400 bales cotton raw S Joharmal.

S S City of Venice for Ghent:—1000 bales cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw E Spinner.

S S City of Venice for Antwerp:—585 bales cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Branksome Hall for New York:—2000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co; 1125 cwt myrabollams B Damji.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—800 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 400 bales cotton raw Gokuldas D.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—600 bales grey twist No 10/20 David Sassoon.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 60 bales cotton raw Vurdaman Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—440 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Vardhaman Bros.

S S Laguna for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Parenda for Havre:—165 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 55 bales cotton raw Patel Co; 110 bales cotton raw Vardhaman Bros.

IMPORTS.

May 28.

S S Falkenfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.:—22 cases playing cards; 154 cases toys; 425 cases hurricane lanterns; 233 packages hurricane lanterns; 773 bales paper; 38 cases paper; 25 bundles or cases hurricane lanterns; 260 cases common spirits; 187 drums magnesium chloride; 5570 drums bleaching powder; 200 bundles copper sheet; 231 cases brass circles; 26 cases brushes; 50 cases slates; 100 cases tiles; 550 cases beer; 100 cases salmonic bricks; 20 cases earthenware; 75 casks safety fuses; 50 packages safety fuses; 80 kegs imit red lead; 100 kegs nitrate of strowtium; 200, kegs chlorate of potash; 200 casks chlorate of potash; 100 casks aniline salt; 614 casks dry aniline colour; 313 casks dry aniline colour; 595 casks spirits; 67 bags plum bags; 150 iron casks white oil; 70 iron casks dying materials; 295 cases dying materials; 71 cases chemical colours; 19 cases earth colours; 25 cases blue shoe socks; 13 cases chlorate of potash; 26 cases hardware; 19 cases chemical products; 25 cases padlocks; 45 drums sodium sulphide; 181 drums oil paint; 41 bundles cardboards; 51 pieces cardboards.

From Antwerp:—20 kegs hydro sulphide of soda; 165 casks aniline colour; 168 cases aniline colour; 260 cases dying materials; 260 ir d's dying materials; 310 packages merchandise; 235 barrels alizarine paste; 31 barrels dry aniline colour; 31 drums dry aniline colour; 182 cases dry aniline colour; 82 cases rivets; 2000 cases vegetable fat.

From Bremen:—21 cases toys; 55 cases hardware; 20 cases raw ivory; 75 cases school slates; 393 cases bottled beer; 13 cases boot polish; 140 cases beer; 30 casks beer; 750 casks cement; 25 casks aniline salt; 50 casks strowtium nitrate; 20 casks zinc sulphide; 25 cases hurricane lanterns; 15 cases chinese blue; 975 cases rivets; 30 cases padlocks; 54 cases tools; 49 cases aluminium circles; 90 bundles paper; 1278 bundles copper sheets.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, May 28

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	3
E D. Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone	1	1	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Pahelvan			
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Pahelwan	1	6	0
Diamond Chula			
Santa.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	7
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	3
Textile(Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	7 1/2
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl			
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill:—			
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	8	0	0
Bombay United per piece	8	0	0
Black Check—			
Textile per p'ece	8	10	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

An advance of monsoon is taking place in the southern half of the Bay and widespread rainfall has again occurred in Burma. Dust and thunder storms have continued in north-west India and thunder storms in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East Rajputana, Central India, West Mysore and local in Upper Burma, North Bengal, West Rajputana, Malabar and North Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam Bihar, South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Tavoy, Diamond Island, two inches; Mergui, one and a half; Moulmein, Toungoo one; Ninbu, three; Maymyo three quarters, Mandalay Monywa, a half; Dhubri one; Jalpaiguri, five; Darjeeling, three quarters; Neemuch a half; Chitaldrug, three quarters; Mysore a half; Calicut two; Trichinopoly, one and a half; Salem, one and Vizagapatam, half.

Forecast.—Some extension in south-east Bengal and a decrease in Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 27 May, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.777 in.	
Temperature of Air	87.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5	"
Dew Point	75.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	68%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.5	"
Minimum	83.1	"
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	WNW,W	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	173	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	h. m	May	h. m	h. m.
W.	28	8 2	25 2	28	1 52	18 2
		20 2	25 11		13 53	20 1
Th.	29	8 59	25 10	29	2 37	17 9
		20 47	25 10		14 47	20 1
F.	30	9 44	26 5	30	3 14	17 4
		21 27	25 11		15 31	20 0
Sat.	31	14 57	30 0	31	5 5	13 11
	June	10 25	28 5	June	17 42	17 5
Sun.	1	10 59	27 5	1	4 16	16 7
		22 37	23 5		16 50	19 7
M.	2	11 32	27 9	2	4 47	16 4
		23 10	26 0		17 28	19 5
Tu.	3	12 5	27 11	3	5 21	16 2
		23 43	26 0		18 7	19 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Amritsar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the division and the minimum at Rawalpindi only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 107deg. at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over Agra and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at the aforesaid station. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the province; the minimum was lower than usual at Mainpuri only. The thermometer rose 111deg. at Allahabad yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.32" of rain, Jodhpur 0.20" and Kotah 0.10". Skies are clear over Sind and clear or lightly clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and at Jaipur and in excess at Bikaner and Kotah. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad and Kotah and the minimum at the former station and in north Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 110deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.54" of rain and Indore 0.15". Skies are heavily clouded over Rajkot and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Cutch. Day temperature was almost normal in the division night temperature was lower than usual in Central India West and Cutch and higher at Deesa. The thermometer rose to 110 deg. at Ahmedabad, Deesa and Bhavnagar-para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; The minimum was higher than usual in the east Central Provinces only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112 degrees at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear over Ratnagiri and Karwar and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. At Bombay, the highest temperature recorded yesterday was 93.5 degrees (2 degrees above normal) and the lowest 82.4 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over north Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar and Bijapur and in excess at Aurangabad. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and the minimum in east Hyderabad only. Malegaon and Nizamabad both recorded a maximum temperature of 108 degrees yesterday.

General Remarks.—Several dust and thunderstorms have occurred in northwest and central India and in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Rajputana, Malabar and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Calicut 2.17", Cochin 0.42", Bangalore 0.36" and Trichinopoly 1.72".

Forecast. Large change is not likely during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 27th May 1924 issued from Simla.

Rainfall has increased and been widespread in Burma. Numerous dust and thunderstorms have occurred in northwest and central India and scattered thunderstorms in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been very nearly general in Burma and local in the north Punjab, Kashmir, Sind, Rajputana, Central India West and Berar and a few falls have also occurred in Bengal, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Thukpya three; Akyab one; Minbu, Yamethin one and a half; Mandalay, Satkhira, Sonamarg, three-quarters; Ajmer, Indore a half; Trichinopoly three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum on past 24 hrs.	Minimum on past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st May to date.	Departure since May to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	104.2	79.1	0 80	+0.56
Rawalpindi	92.8	66.7	2.86	+1.63
Lahore	102.6	73.3	1.40	+0.76
Hissar	106.2	77.3	0 50	—0.54
Ambala	105.0	75.4	0.51	—0.25
Delhi	105.2	84.9	0.02	+0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	107.6	80.7	0.01	—0.43
Mainpuri	108.8	78.3	0.2.	—0.12
Jhansi	107.8	86.1	0.18	—0.12
Cawnpore	105.8	79.5	0 58	+0.31
Allahabad	111.1	84.2	..	—0.26
SIND				
Jacobabad	109.9	78.0	..	—0.14
Karachi	91.8	82.4	..	—0.95
RAJPUTANA				
Ajmer	109.2	76.0	1.57	+0.80
Jaipur	106.0	78.7	0.21	—0.33
Kotah	97.2	80.2	0.26	—0.14
Mount Abu	88.8	70.7	..	—0.95
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	101.2	69.1	..	—0.07
Dwarka	90.3	82.9	0 04	+0.03
Veraval	89.4	81.1	..	—0.28
Rajkot	105.0	75.4	0.13	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	109.8	82.7	0 29	—0.14
GUJARAT				
Surat	95.3	82.4	..	—0.26
Ahmedabad	110.2	84.1	1 49	+1.12
Deesa	110.0	84.5	0 25	—0.12
CENTRAL INDIA WEST				
Neemuch	104.2	70.0	1.05	+0.42
Indore	102.1	72.1	1 06	+0.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	103.5	81.9	..	—0.42
Saugor	105.0	81.8	0.14	—0.27
Hoshangabad	107.7	80.8	..	—0.44
Khandwa	108.6	81.5	..	—0.33
Akola	108.3	83.8	0 39	+0.13
Amraoti	107.6	82.5	0 00	—0.38
Nagpur	109.3	87.8	..	—0.54
Chanda	111.7	90.0	0.01	—0.53
Raipur	107 6	88 0	2 62	+1 79
KONKAN				
Bombay	93 5	82.4	..	—0.47
Ratnagiri	90.7	83.0	..	—0.02
Mormugao	88.6	81.5	..	—1.78
Karwar	93.1	82.0	..	—1.97
SOMETH DECCAN				
Malegaon	107.8	77.4	..	—0.67
Ahmednagar	105.4	72.8	0.16	—0.52
Poona	98.8	73.4	..	—0.81
Sholapur	102.7	80.0	0.04	—0.76
Bijapur	102.1	77.0	0 71	—0.25
Belgaum	87.5	72.4	0.66	—1.32
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	107.1	75.8	..	—0.67
Nizamabad (Indur)	108.4	87.1	0.16	—0.37
Hyderabad	107.2	85.0	0.97	+0.12
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore	90.1	77.1	4 64	—0.04
Calicut	90.8	73.1	9.93	+2.78
Cochin	88.7	74.2	5.91	—3. 6
Colombo	87.6	80.1	19.76	+9.07
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE				
Masulipatam	97.3	85.0	0.05	—1.14
Bellary	102.7	77.8	1.67	—0.05
Cuddapah	107.7	84.0	1.12	—0.22
Madras	103.7	84.5	..	—0.94
Bangalore	95.3	66.1	2.18	—1.60
Coimbatore	95.6	70.8	1.04	—0.51
Trichinopoly	101.3	0.3	2.97	+0.03
Negapatam	102.8	79.6	..	—1 53

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE.

The above Insurance Company was established in 1916, when the great world war was demanding the concentrated attention of nations, this company made a modest beginning and has operated slowly but surely, laying a foundation which bids fair to increasing prosperity as years go by. Within the short period of seven years, the total business written by the company has exceeded 30 lakhs, while its annual income has risen year after year, till it has now become a little over a lakh. The new business paid for in 1923 showed at the respectable figure of over 6 lakhs, not an insignificant result, considering the marked trade depression which has been hanging over the business world like a cloud for years now, and yet does not show any signs of clearing.

Starting with a capital of only Rs. 50,000 paid up, the company has, after meeting all incidental and management expenses, claims, etc., saved enough to deposit Rs. 2,00,000 with the Government of India, as security for its policy holders, as required by the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act. The Company has paid Rs. 60,000 in death claims in seven years, out of a total assurance of 30 lakhs covered under its policies, a fairly satisfactory result only obtainable by careful selection of new lines. The investments of the company are all in Government securities yielding 3½ to 6¼ per cent. interest annually and total to Rs. 1,95,000. The life assurance funds now figure at over one lakh, the increase in the year being from Rs. 64,574 to Rs. 1,00,168. The total assests exceed Rs. 1,81,000.

The total outgo of the Company for the year was Rs. 78,000 odd the main items being Rs. 23,500 for death claims, Rs. 20,000 for commission and allowances paid to agents and Rs. 5,000 for medical fees.

The Managing Agents of the Company have given up their allowance of Rs. 12,000 for the year—a sacrifice few managing agency firms in India are capable of. But when we learn that Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., who are the Managing Agents of the Zenith, have done so annually for seven years, that is from the very first year, we cannot help but congratulate the policyholders and shareholders of the company at having placed their interests in such safe hands.

The Zenith is a small company with a clean record of work. If the present cautious policy which guides all its operations continues, it should ere long come in the forefront of Indian life offices. The public is generally appreciative of honestly managed concerns, and with a little judicious publicity should not take long to recognise the unquestionable security and many advantages offered by a life office like this company.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET

Einstein's theory of relativity seems to apply to the cotton market as well as in many other fields of human activity. Because prices are up about five cents a pound from the recent low record consumers of both raw and manufactured cotton are hesitating about making further purchases, writes Mr. Teo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance."

It is not that they think cotton is worth intrinsically less than it can now be bought for, but that in relation to the recent past the present price level seems high.

This is the only explanation of the market's present hesitancy that can be offered for much higher prices seem to be indicated if the law of supply and demand is to prevail.

This is a reasonable deduction from the census report for March. It is true that there was a decrease of about 22 per cent. in the domestic consumption, but the mill and warehouse stocks at the end of the month totaled only 3,357,000 bales, including foreign cotton.

If the ginning report is accurate and the census figures of last year's carryover are correct there were but 227,000 bales additional left on the plantations and in the private warehouses of the United States on March 31.

Therefore, at that date the aggregate of unconsumed cotton in the country was but 3,584,000 bales. Estimating domestic consumption at 450,000 bales a month from April to July, inclusive, and exports for the same period at but 500,000 bales, there is left only 1,284,000 bales for spinners and commercial stocks at the end of the season.

An exhaustion so unprecedented seems unbelievable, and one is driven to the conclusion that as in previous years the supply distributed will exceed the growth plus the carryover unless there is a further curtailment of consumption and exports are almost suspended. Of the latter there is no present indication, for the export movement last week was substantially in excess of the corresponding period in 1923 and total shipments up to last Thursday evening were 10,000 bales more than for the whole of last season.

But all this is statisal straw that has been threshed over so often that it is no longer thought to be of value, and the textile manufacturers of this country seem to have determined not to pay famine prices until their spindles are actually starving. In this policy the New England spinners are the leaders, and some of them are in fact advocating a general shut down as a means of compelling their employees to work longer hours for shorter pay. In anticipation of this the Emergency Board of the United Textile Workers of America has passed a resolution instructing it s local unions to "fight and fight hard if any attempt is made to reduce wages or lengthen working hours."

The way is thus paved to a possible struggle between labour and capital, and its shadow is one of the influences that held the market in check last week.

Another has been the fear that an acceptance of the Dawes plan would be followed by a resumption of industrial activity in Europe, and that this country would be flooded with cheaply made European goods to the detriment of our own manufacturers.

But this theory if correct can hardly be regarded as of bearish significance in so far as raw cotton is concerned, for even the most extravagant estimates of the next crop do not put it at a figure that would come anywhere near the world's pre-war consumption.

Therefore, it would appear that the week has been one in which the minor and temporary factors in the problem have obscured the important fact that the world will be practically denuded of cotton at the end of the present season, and that the course of prices hereafter is almost entirely dependent upon the size of the crop that is now being planted. It is a long time between seed time and harvest, longer in the case of cotton than in that of most other products of the soil.

Therefore, prophecy, which is always foolish, is especially foolish when it essays to predict the size of the cotton crop.

There is, however, one prophecy that is reasonably safe. It is that with the market so susceptible to news from the cotton fields we are almost certain to have one or more "crop scares" of the first magnitude as a result of which prices may be driven to heights that will be both dizzy and dangerous.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	6
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No. 40-1	1	11	9
Japan	..No. 42-2	1	14	0
Japan	..No. 20	1	3	0
Japan	..No. 32	1	8	3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th May, 1924.

Cotton	7427	Bales
Wheat	28239	Cwts
Linseed	22675	,,
Rapeseed etc	3747	,,
Gingellyseed	254	,,
oppyseed	396	,,
roundnuts	Nil	
astorseed	7223	,,
ice	107045	,,
vrabollams	6990	,,
ttonseed	2828	,,
owrasced	Nil	
am	7127	,,
,uwar	747	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	162	,,
Bajri	1730	,,
Coal	308	Tons

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 530.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 535.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 535.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.34 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 80.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.
London—Rome Liras 98.20.

London, May, 27

Tele Transfers	£ 1/4 15/16	Quiet.
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—0	Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	£ 34 5/16	,,

London, May 27

Rentes 3%	52 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	34 5/16
,, 2 months hence ..	34 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.	
Interest day to day loan	2 7/8
,, 7 days market loans	2 1/2

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 28.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1/4 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	237
Japan	132
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 27

Stockholm	16.36
Christiania	31.40
Amsterdam	11.60
Switzerland	24.59
Belgium .. .. .. Yesterday	93.12
Athens .. .. ,,	223.50
Prague	147.25
Yesterdays Cuban Sugar May sellers	18/9

London, May 27.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	80.95
,, ,, ,, Germany	
,, ,, ,, ,, Italy ..	95.55

New York, May 27.

Demand Bills	4.33.87

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 27.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ..	4 3/4
5 per cent	23 1/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 209 3/4

WAR LOANS

London, May 27.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 5/8 unchd.
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 3/8 ,,
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ £ 100 3/4—1/16
Consols 2 1/2% ..	£ 57 5/8 unchd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£ 46 1/2 ,,
Indian Stock 3 1/2% .. (Sterling Loan)	£ 67—1/8
Govt. Securities 3% ..	£ 58 unchd.

London, May 27.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 15/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan ..	£ 103
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114

BULLION.

Bombay May 28.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-10-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-11-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-12.
Bar silver ready, 82.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82-5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82-10.

London, May 27.

Bar gold ready, £4-15.
Silver ready, d. 34-5.
Silver forward, d. 34-3.
TUNE OF SILVER—
Steady. China speculators bought to cover sales. China selling forward continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 28.

Ready :—25—11—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	25-11-6	25-11-9		25—11—9
Asad	25-12-6	25-12-9		25—12—9

Teji Mandi :—
Jeth 0—4—0
Asad 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 28.

Ready :—82—0—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	82-5-0	82-7-0	82-4-0	82— 6—0
Asad	82-9-0	82-11-0	82-10-0	82—11—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 1—2—0
Asad 1—10—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 68/2.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1929-47, Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 99/2.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/3.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1925, Rs. 103/4.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1926, Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1930, Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1931, Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1932, Rs. 105.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 108/10.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 78/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-49. Rs. 101/8.

SHARES.

London, May 27.

Chartered Bank of India and China	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern ,, ...	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	£ 12 11/16

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 330 Alliance 80, Apollo 20, Bombay Cotton 475, Bombay Dyeing 691/1 Century 361/4, Central India 496/4, Colaba Land 183/12, Crescent 230, Edward Sassoon 185 xd., Fazulbhoy 855 Indian Bleaching 192/8 xd., Indore Malwa 375, Kohinoor 1050 Madhowji 267/8, Mathuradas 290, New Great 337/5, New City 270, Pearls 293/12, Phoenix 430 xd., Premier Rs. 95, Shapurji 222/8 Sholapur 12,000, Simplex 240, Standard 1,450 Swadeshi 520, Tata Mill 210, Vishnu Cotton 1,650 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 500, Alcock 172/8 xd. B. Burma 322/8, B. Burma N I 70, Bt. Burma Pet. 3/3, B. Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 75 Bondi Cement 8/8 xd Katni Ord. 75, Katni Defd. 189/8, New Incit Insur. 12/8, Shivrajpur 36, Tata Iron Ordy. 25/12, Tata Iron Defd. 91/4, Tata Hydro 797/8, Scindia Steam 6

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, Imperial 362/8, India 82, Central 25/2, Eastern 79 xd.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

In jutes there was not so much doing in the speculative stocks to-day but prices of Howrah and Clive were steady. A few of the higher priced stocks which were dealt in revealed no change in the level of values.

In coals Bengal had a few buyers at last prices with little scrip offering. West Jamuria and Goralichuck were without sellers at previous quotations.

Teas are still very active on a good deal of outside support. Rates consequently are on the upward tend and in sellers' favour.

Miscellaneous record no feature of particular interest with business limited to rather meagre dimensions. Imperial Banks improved on enquiry.

Government securities show no change.

Following were closing quotations :—

Government Securities :—5 per cent. Bonds 1926 101/10 s.l., Do. 1927 101/14 s.l., Do. 1930 103/10 s.l., 6½ per cent. Punjab Bonds 1923-33 101/10.

Banks :—Imperial Bank fully paid 1403/8, Do. contry 358.

Railways :—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 57, Howrah Amta Light Railway 102.

Jutes :—Alliance 463, Anglo-India 340, Auckland 173, Bally pref. 101, Caledonian 487, Cheviot 249/8, Clive 31/8, s.l., Craig 6/2, Hooghly ord. 70/8, Howrah 38/10, Hukum chand ordy. 9/10, Kelvin 714, Lansdowne pref. 100, Naihati 340 Orient 180, s.l., Presidency 6/14, Peliance 50/12, Standard 339 s.l.

Coals :—Albion 3/6 Burrakur 36/8 s.l., Gopalichuck 19/12, Jainty West 34/9, Seebpore 35/4 p.m. Sendra 21/8, South Karanpura 11/4, West Jamuria 5/8, s.l.

Miscellaneous :—Behar Rice Rs. 1, British India Corporation ord. 4/12, British India Corporation 6, Indian Cables 2/2, Indian Wood Products 6/3, Mathurapore Zemindary 1/2.

Tea Companies :—Central Cachar 96/8 Chandypore 197 s.l., Deejoo Valley 6/12, Rajnagar 126, Rutema 16/8, Signell 72, Tukvar 30/4 s.l., Tumsong 16/8.

Debentures :—5½ per cent. Dalhousie Jute Debentures, 96.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and seven eighth pence and demand is one shilling four and twenty nine thirty second pence.

SUGAR MARKET.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, May 23, 5 p.m.

The market to-day has opened with the levels prevailing yesterday evening, and has maintained the initial levels throughout the day with a quiet tone ruling the market. There has been practically no business doing.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 2,300 bags, showing a meagre demand for Spot Sugar.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar. Ready Rs. 24/4 per cwt.

Fine White Java Transhipment Ex. Bond 19/6.

Fine White Java Shipment, June sh. 22 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Shipment June-July sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Shipment July-Sept. sh. 20/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

SEEDS.

London, May 27.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm and dearer with fair trade at £17/11/16 buyers and £17/13/16 sellers for May-June shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay closed steady at £10 quoted for May/June.

Castorseed Bombay £24/7/8 May-June sellers.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine at £17/3/4 afloat for Hull. In Wheat Cargo, Karachi White at 47/3 loading and in Red at 46/3 loading.

RUBBER.

London, May 27.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July 10 3/4
Tone :—
Plantation First Latex Crepe May 10 1/8
Tone—Dull and Easier—Very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay May 28.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 16 points lower in old crop and 25 to 33 points in new crops in New York futures. The market declined on some long liquidation and local selling. Liverpool has been reported 17 points down in old crops and 5 to 11 points in new crops. The market advanced at the opening on fresh buying but later eased on some long liquidation of near positions.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 27th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co :—

Our revised estimate of acreage is 3½ per cent. increase. Our estimate of condition of crop is 66.2 per cent. poor start. Expect higher prices ultimately. Prefer purchase of December at present difference." Messrs Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 27th instant (5-20 p.m.) as under.

Weather still unfavourable but extent advance induced recent buyers to take profits previous Bureau. It latter shows condition under 68 consider further advance probable."

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand from European Exporters and local mills was fairly good.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are closed to-day for forward and ready business owing to the death of Mr. Khimji Khatto.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May, 27.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	300
Imports	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet			18.51
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels			23.10
New York 11 a.m.	..July	..	29.95—.01
(As known in Liverpool	..Oct.	..	26.75 unchd.
at closing time)	..Jan.	..	25.82+.02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..July	..	29.55
	Oct.	..	25.95

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

28th May.

New York Market 27th May 1924.

Previous Class.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Closes.
29.80	July	29.80	29.70—10	29.65	—15
26.96	Oct.		26.79—17	26.63	—33
26.15	Dec.			25.90	—25
26.04	Jan.			25.74	—30

Telegraphic market advices :—July highest 29.95, lowest 29.55, range .40 points. Small market, some liquidation, some local selling well taken. Good undertone.

Liverpool Market 27th May 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11. 15 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
17.99	May			17.82	—17
17.39	July	17.42+03	17.38—01	17.22	—17
15.63	Oct.	15.69+06	15.68+05	15.52	—11
15.07	Jan.			14.98	—09
14.94	Mar.	15.00+06		14.84	—10
	Egyptian.				
21.49	Jul.			21.00	—49
19.79	Nov.			19.65	—14

Telegraphic market advices :—(1) Continued rains Central belt, and Western belt. Daily forecast :—Entire belt cloudy. New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 300,000. Telegram received from Jackson estimates condition in Mississippi 62 per cent. (Compared with Bureau Report Mississippi last year 70 per cent.)

(2) American cross rate 4,34. July highest 17.43, lowest 17.20, range .23 points.

(3) Larger market. Long liquidation of near positions, long liquidation of new crops. Also fresh buying of new crop months. Fair trade fixing call sales. National Ginners' Association estimate condition 67.5; Giles 67.6 per cent and increase in acreage 5.7 per cent. Tornado in Alabama. Wet weather map.

Liverpool, May, 27.

		To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	May ..	17.82
Liverpool ..	July ..	17.22
	Oct. ..	15.52
	Jan. ..	15.98

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 27.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	..18.00+.01
June	.. ..
July	..17.38—.01
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	..15.66+.03
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	..15.10+.03
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	..14.99+.05
April	.. ..
May	..14.83+.06
Egyptians :—	
July	21.48
November	19.80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 28

Months.	Today's price.
May	17.81+.05
June	.. ..
July	17.37+13
Aug.	16.83+.11
Sept.	.. ..
Oct	15.58+.06
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	15.06+.08
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	14.89+.05
May	14.69.+06
Egyptians July	21.25
,, Nov.	19.92
,, Jan	19.75

SHARE BAZAR.

27th May, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing ..	692-8-97-8-91-4-6312	95-692-8	
Century ..	366-4-60-62-8	62-8-361-4	
Nagpur ..	470-65-66 4	466-4	
Colaba ..	182-8	182-8	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	230	230	
Indore ex-divi. ..	373-12	375	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	345-37-8-40	41-4-340	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	505-495-97-8	500	
Phoenix ..	430	430	
Bharucha ..	222-8	223-12	
Simplex ..	243-12-38-12-40	41-4-240	
Swan ex-divi. ..	760	760	
Swadesh ..	517-8-15-16-4	520	
Pabni ..	300	305	
Fazal ..	850-45-	47--8-852-8	
Mathuradas ..	295	290	
Tata Mill ..	210	210	
Globe ..	50	50	
Mysore ..	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji ..	267-8	267-8	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	101-4	101-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	195	190	
Meyer Sassoon ..	130	130	
Alcock ..	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	315	317-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram! ..	91-4	91-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	87-8	77-8	
Bundi Cement ..	8-4	8-4	
Central E. Mining ..	21	21	
Indian Cement ..	47-8	47-8	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25-4	25-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	91-4	91-4	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 26.

Months.	To-day's Price
May	17.82—.17
June	17.63—.16
July	17.22—.17
August	16.72—.17
September	16.22—.18
October	15.22—.11
November	15.23—.11
December	15.09—.8
January	14.98—.9
February	14.90—.8
March	14.84—.10
April	14.71—.14
May	14.63—.14

Tone—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May. 27.

Months.	To-days price.
May	21.50—.49
June	21.25—.49
July	21.00—.49
August	20.85—.43
September	20.65—.35
October	20.95—.23
November	19.65—.14
December	19.55—.14
January	19.45—.14
Feb.	19.40—.14
March	19.30—.14
April	19.30—.14
May	19.30—.14

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool,, May, 27.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.95
,, ,, Fully Good	12.35
,, ,, Fine	12.75
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.50
,, ,, Fully Good ..	13.00
,, ,, Fine	13.50
M. G. Broach, Good	13.60
,, Fully Good	14.00
,, Fine	14.40
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.85
,, ,, Fully Good	12.25
,, ,, Fine	12.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	8,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	
,, Exports to Continent ..	9,000
Futures at New York	
,, ,, ,, July	29.65—.15
,, ,, ,, October ..	26.63—.32
,, ,, ,, Dec.	25.90—.25
,, ,, ,, Jan.	25.74—.26
Spot Cotton at New York ..	32.65—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.75—.35
Futures ,, ,, July	29.51—.27
,, ,, ,, Oct.	25.85—.32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 9/16
Demand Bills	4 33 87
Silver foreign mined	66 1/8

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, May. 27.

	To-days Prices.
July ..	29.65
Futures at New York Oct. ..	26.63
Dec. ..	25.90
Jan. ..	25.74

WHEAT.

London, May 27.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs.	
A/M Buyers	44/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	
A/M Buyers	43/6
AUSTRALIAN M/J Buyers—firm	
Firm with fair demand	47/9
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	32/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi M/J Sellers ..	46/9
Wheat soft Red Karachi M/J Sellers ..	46

Tone of wheats—firmly held.
Tone—of Karachi Wheat—firmer and better inquiry.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 28.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45	0	0	6	9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44	0	0	6	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48	0	0	6	13	0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9	10	0	11	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	6	0	9	14	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11	11	0	12	3	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11	6	0	11	14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	79	0	0	16	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75	0	0	15	4	0
Teelseed Gajar-50-50 ..	72	0	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Black	64	0	0	13	2	0
Poppyseed, White ..	11	8	0	12	0	0
Groundnuts	71	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	8	0	0	8	6	0
Barley	34	0	0	..		
Castorseed	73	0	0	14	14	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39	0	0	5	8	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May .. .	6	13	6			
Wheat, A/S	7	3	0			
Linseed, May	12	3	6			
Linseed Sept.	12	14	0			
Groundnuts M/G ..				72	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/J	16	4	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad				72	4	0
Cotton Seed J/J ..				5	8	6

LINSEED.

London, May 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
May/June Sellers .. .. £ 19 3/8
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
,, May/June Buyers .. 19 1/4
Firm Sellers are asking higher prices—buyers are not disposed to operate—Tendency is higher.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May, 27.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
May/ Sellers 23/9
July Sellers 20 1/2
July/Sept, Sellers 20
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay
July/Sept. Sellers 20/4
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi
July Sept. Sellers 20/4
Tone—Quiet and small business at easier rates

METALS.

London, May 27

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B ..	£ 61 5/16
Copper Brazers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 7/8
Hard Spelter .. nominal.	£ 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

BRASS.

Bombay, May 28

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4 ..	65	0	0
Do	1 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 1/4 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 1/2 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 3/4 ..	63	0	0
Do	2 ..	63	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 28.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	..3/4	70	0	0
Copper	..1/ ..	71	8	0
Copper	.. 1 1/4 ..	71	8	0
Copper, American	.. 1 1/2 ..	70	0	0
Copper	.. 1 3/4 ..	70	0	0
Copper	.. 2/ ..	70	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	.. ..	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint	.. ..	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	.. ..	41	8	0
Pat Klai	.. ..	66	0	0
Lead, Country	.. ..	18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	..	62	0	0
1, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71	8	0
American Copper 3/4	..	70	0	0
,, ,, 1, 1 1/4	..	72	8	0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Counting of Votes for the Mahomedan Urban Constituency.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 31.

The s.s. Delta with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

The Harwood League—R. G. A. 101 vs. West Yorkshire Regiment, Cooperage.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 29 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h 1m Sunset 7h 11m.
May 30 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h 1m Sunset 7h 11m.
May 31 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 12m.
June 1, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m., Sunset 7h. 12m.
June 2 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
June 3 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 13m.
June 4 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 13m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

The Grant Road Post Office which is now in Shirin Mansions, opposite the Grant Road Station, will be removed from it on 1st June, 1924, into Mr. Divecha's Bungalow, next to Dr. Kerawala's Hospital, Tardeo Road.

NEW NAGPADA POST OFFICE.

A new No. Delivery Post Office called the New Nagpada Post Office will be opened from 2nd June, 1924, in the premises of Mr. Virji Teju, at New Nagpada, near the Northcote Police Hospital.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a programme of music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MARATHI NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The above school, situated at Green Villa, opposite Grant Road Post Office, will re-open after the summer vacation, on the 3rd proximo.

MATHERAN ANNUAL SPORTS.

The annual sports at Matheran will be held at Olympia on Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) both days. There are 15 items on the first day's programme, and 10 on the second day's programme.

JAMIAT-I-DAWAT-O-TABLIGH-I-ISLAM.

The brief annual report of the work of Jamiat-i-Dawat-o-Tabligh-i-Islam, in Urdu, for the year 1922-23, has just been received from the Press. It covers 111 pages, is available at the Jamiat's Head Office (2410, East Street, Camp Poona), on sending one anna postage stamp or it can be obtained from the branch offices at Lahore, Agra, Calicut (Malabar) and Gondia (U. P.). Gentlemen of various provinces had better apply to the office situated in their own province. The detailed report is expected shortly.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 21st week of 1924, i.e., the week ending 24th May, 1924, the total mortality 642 was 17 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 26.92. These figures compare favourably with those for the 21st week of 1923 when the mortality was 739 and death-rate 31.49, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 966 and death-rate 45.29.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 213 as against 1 and 232 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 175 were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 62 attacks and 34 deaths. Plague caused 7 attacks and 5 deaths. The number of live-births registered during the week was 357 and compares favourably with that for the 21st week of 1923 when the figure was 307 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923), viz., 337.

VICTORIAWALAS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Jhabwala, the President of the Bombay Victoria Owners and Drivers' Union, writes to say that the Bombay public should learn to sympathise with the hack driver in Bombay as his woes are many. On a Saturday night at Carnac Bridge at night time, Driver No. 429 was held up by Police Constable No. 144 for want of a license. The license was on the person of the driver which was immediately produced. The Police Constable having failed in his object thereupon brought forward the excuse of the horse limping. The whole procession went before the magistrate and he with scathing remarks rebuked the Police Constable for troubling and harassing the driver for nothing, for his horse was found to be in a perfectly sound condition. Mr. Jhabwala enquires what punishment has been given to the Police Constable and what compensation to the innocent driver.

Another instance is that the Police Commissioner has been uptil now evading to see the representatives of the Victoriamen's Union and in the meanwhile trouble is brewing among the men. Mr. Jhabwala has addressed several letters to the Commissioner to that effect.

FIRE AT KAMATIPURA.

A disastrous fire broke out on Wednesday at 3-30 p.m. in a densely populated chawl at 13th Kamatipura, Stable Street. The chawl which had 35 rooms belonged to Mr. Adamji Kaderbhoy and was tenanted by Municipal sweepers. An alarm was raised by some residents as soon as they saw smoke issuing from one of the rooms and the fire brigade at Byculla was immediately informed of the occurrence by a policeman on duty. In a few minutes fire engines from Byculla, Babula Tank and Gowalia Tank were on the scene. The fire was brought under control after about fifteen minutes of incessant attack of water but the building being too old was reduced to ashes despite all the efforts of the fire brigade. Inspector Newby, Deputy Inspector Malpass and Sub-Inspectors Hakim and Sheikh were on the spot and gave every assistance to the tenants who were terror stricken. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000. The cause of fire is not known.

ROUND-UP OF MAWALIS.

WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

A number of 'Mawalis' who were rounded up in the Esplanade maidan in the early hours of Tuesday morning as reported in these columns on Wednesday were discharged by the Police after vigorous enquiry as nothing could be found against them. The police enquiry showed that a a number of them had previous convictions for some other offences but so far as the crimes of robbing and assaults in the maidan on the pedestrians were concerned, there was no legal evidence to justify prosecution and so they were discharged after a due warning.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GOA LOTTERY CASE.

Continuing his argument before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala at the Girgaum Police Court in the Goa Lottery Case in which Rashid Khudad Irani figures as the accused, Mr. Godinho said that the prosecution should have shown what proposal the ticket contained. On the face of the ticket there is no proposal at all. Further, the accused in selling the ticket did not know that it was a lottery ticket. To him it was just like selling tea or cigarettes and unless it was shown by direct evidence that the accused knew what the ticket contained he could not be said to publish a lottery or a proposal in connection with a lottery. Mr. Godinho also referred to a case decided by the Bombay High Court and reported in 76 Indian Cases to the effect that unless there is knowledge on the part of the accused of what he is publishing he cannot be held responsible.

The case was adjourned to the 2nd June.

RASH DRIVING.

A boy named Angura Sadya was sleeping by the side of a block of buildings in Haji Kassam Buildings at French Bridge on the morning of the 11th instant. The accused, Babu Rao Krishnaji Golan, a taxicar driver of car No. Bom. Z. 6318 while trying to back his car to reach his master's block after taking it out of garage ran over the boy. An alarm was raised and a crowd collected. The car was immediately stopped and on taking out the boy from under the car he was found to have sustained fracture of his ribs. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is still lying.

The accused was charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court under section 338 I.P.C. with causing grievous hurt by rash and negligent driving.

The case was adjourned to the 11th of June for further hearing.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Manibai Vithal Parvatibai Magan and Kasturbai Magan stood charged with assaulting Lakshmibai.

Mr. Jungiewala appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Patel defended the accused.

The case of the complainant is that on the 19th instant when she was going to see her sick sister all the accused accosted her with abuses near Marine Street. Then Parvatibai and Kasturbai held her and Manibai removed her necklace. Her husband and another man came to her rescue. A complaint was then lodged with the police.

As there is a cross complaint by the opposite party the case was postponed to the 12th June.

A CASE OF PERJURY.

Examination of the complainant was resumed in the case in which Rajmal Hemraj is accused of perjury, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, as a result of an action at the Small Causes Court.

The case has risen out of the circumstances detailed below. Shivji Ladha of Coovesji Jivandas and Co. had dealings with Rajmal Hemraj a firm of Baramati. On making up the accounts for the year 1917-18 a sum of about Rs. 1,605 was found due to the complainant by Rajmal Hemraj. As a notice did not elicit any reply from Rajmal a suit was filed by the complainant for the recovery of the amount. Rajmal had meanwhile filed a suit at Baramati against the complainant for the settlement of accounts which was dismissed. In the case at the Small Causes Court, Bombay, a decree was passed for the above sum in favour of the complainant who therefore, applied for a transfer of the decree to Baramati for execution. Rajmal in asking for a stay of the execution represented that the decree had been satisfied and produced in evidence thereof a stamped receipt alleged to have been passed by the complainant in a letter written by him. The Chief Judge after examining the parties found that the stamped receipt as well as the letter was forged. Sanction was applied for and the Chief Judge made an order as a result of which the present complaint is made in the Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Chotalal P. Desai appeared for the complainant. Mr. Chagla, Barrister, appeared for the defence.

After the examination and cross-examination of the complainant, the case closed for the day.

NINE MONTHS FOR LIBELLOUS LEAFLETS.

Salebhai Abdulali Kachwala, keeper and printer of the "Ever New Printing Works" situated at Mint Road was charged by Inspector Dostmohmed Somji of the Bombay C. I. D. on Wednesday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate with printing two libellous leaflets in English entitled "Open Letter No. I" and "B. B. and C. I. Employees Association" against the officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The accused pleaded guilty and His Worship fined him Rs. 150 or in default to suffer nine weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

On Tuesday evening about twenty coolies in the service of the Calendar Cable Co. were engaged in mounting a cable drum on a wheel barrow in the Company's workshop at Connaught Road when the drum tilted and fell injuring three of the coolies. They were removed to J. J. Hospital where one of them named Balu succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday morning. One of the coolies was treated in the hospital and sent away as his injuries were minor.

A TRUST MISPLACED.

F. X. Saldana formerly of South Africa and his wife residing at Goa complain to the police that before going to South Africa F. X. Saldana the complainant deposited Rs. 2,000 in the name of his wife and Rs. 1,000 in the name of his daughter in the Post Office Savings Bank at Bombay. In the year 1920 F X. Saldana posted the two bank books from South Africa to his wife at Goa with instructions to draw the whole amount and to deposit in his daughter's name in some other bank.

The wife gave the bank books to a relation named A. M. D'Costa with the above instructions and he handed over to her a bank book of the Imperial Bank showing the deposit of Rs. 2,000.

A few days ago F. X. Saldana returned to Bombay from South Africa, and took the bank book to the bank to have the interest added when he learnt that the amount deposited was Rs. 1,000 only and that the bank book had been forged.

D'Costa has been arrested by the police and further enquiries are in progress.

INJURIES FROM BURNS.

On Tuesday Kalyanbai (26) a Hindu woman residing with her husband at Vadgadi was preparing her meals in her room, when she got a fit and fell down with the result that her 'odhani' and other clothes caught fire. There was nobody in the room and Kalyanbai poured upon herself a bucketful of water and extinguished the fire. About this time Rukmanibai (8) living in the same floor saw Kalyanbai's clothes on fire and raised an alarm when some neighbours came to her assistance. Kalyanbai has received some burns on arms, chest, abdomen and legs. She was removed to G. T. Hospital where she has been detained for treatment.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

DEPARTS FOR SABARMATI.

Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad by the Gujarat Mail on Wednesday night, accompanied by three of his relations and friends. In spite of his departure being kept private there were a number of his friends and others at the Colaba Station to see him off. This is the first occasion when Gandhiji is going to Ahmedabad after his release from prison. He was surrounded by a number of people in the second class railway compartment who had come there to pay him their respects. To a request that he might give a message to the people of Bombay on the eve of his departure from this city, Mahatmaji declined on the ground that he was not ready for it.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

SNATAKA EXAMINATION RESULTS.

First Class (in order of merit).

MATHEMATICS.

139 Kulkarni G R, 143 Sheth G C.

Second Class.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Languages—(Sanskrit and Bengali)—13 Bhave alias Tatu G M, 15 Mehta V M. (Sanskrit and Marathi)—17 Soman R J. (Commerce Accts. and Audit)—79 Patel C V, 80 Patel D J. (Com. Banking)—95 Mehta R M.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Languages—(Marathi-English)—105 Gokhale A N. (Social Science—Economics)—115 Maru A H.

Pass.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Languages—(Guj.-Eng.)—10 Thakar M S, 11 Desai H D. (Sans.—Eng.)—18 Desai T N, 22 Shah S R. (Social Science—Politics)—31 Patel R S. (Economics)—34 Desai K R. (Commerce—Accts. and Audit)—73 Amin N U, 76 Devada M N, 77 Desai C B, 78 Desai J D, 81 Patel N V, 82 Patel B N, 83 Patel M V, 84 Pandya K L, 85 Parikh M K, 86 Mehta A M, 87 Shah K M, 90 Shah V M.

Commerce (Banking).

92 Joshi C B, 93 Desai V M, 96 Shah J H.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Languages—(Old Course).

97 Desai M P (Sans.—Eng.).

Social Science.

119 Shroff K H (Economics).

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Mathematics.

140 Godashe G V.

COMPARTMENTAL RESULTS.

Note—The figure within the brackets denotes the number of papers passed.

Aryan Culture.

1 Chohan K P (4), 2 Patel S G (2), 4 Patel C J (1), 5 Patel R C (2), 98 Purani J H (7).

Languages.

6 Vashi B A (3), 7 Patel M Z (3), 8 Parekh N N (2), 9 Joshi P J (2), 12 Patel L M (2), 16 Saladkar M V (5), 19 Patel R G (2), 20 Patel S D (2), 21 Valame N V (2), 23 Patel C P (1).

Social Sciences.

Politics—25 Desai K R (4), 27 Desai P M (1), 29 Patel D V (1), 30 Patel G C (4), 33 Shah N V (1).

Economics—35 Desai G M (4), 36 Desai M K (3), 37 Vashi K P (3).

Commerce.

38 Amin C T (1), 39 Amin J C (2), 40 Gandhi J J (2), 41 Choksi K M (2), 42 Choksi R G (1), 43 Jeshwar R H (1), 44 Joshi M G (2), 45 Trivedi C B (1), 46 Dadawala P B (1), 47 Desai B L (2), 49 Dwivedi R O (1), 50 Nagarwadia R P (2), 51 Patel C J (2), 52 Patel C N (1), 53 Patel N M (1), 54 Patel R M (3), 55 Patel R G (1), 57 Parikh D M (2), 58 Pradhan G K (3), 59 Fadia A P (1), 60 Bhagat B I (1), 61 Mehta B A (1), 62 Modi B D (1), 63 Shah K H (2), 64 Shah P M (2), 65 Shah R D (2), 66 Shah V K (1), 67 Shah V T (1), 68 Shah H T (1), 69 Shah H V (1), 70 Shah S R (1), 71 Shah S M (2), 72 Shukla K M (1), 74 Doctor N S (2), 75 Trivedi C H (5), 88 Shah C H (7), 89 Shah R A (2), 91 Ashtekar N P (5), 94 Patel R J (6).

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Languages—99 Adhwaryu B D (2), 100 Miss Motiwala S B (1), 101 Fadia P B (4), 102 Datar M R (1), 103 Kanade D K (1), 104 Kshirsagar G B (1), 106 Naik K P (1), 107 Panchwagh M M (3), 108 Phadke N P (1), 109 Ved S V (8).

Social Science—(History)—Matani G M (to be declared hereafter).

Economics—111 Khandwala R T (2), 112 Joshi R G (3), 113 Desai M G (2), 114 Panwelkar B D (1), 116 Mule P R (2), 117 Shambhag N M (6), 118 Shastri B S (3), 119-A Sansare S L (2).

Commerce—120 Adhwaryu N K (2), 122 Buch S J (1).

Industrial Chemistry—123 Karandikar A S (6), 124 Koppikar G M (6), 125 Koppikar V B (3), 126 Gangal A G (2), 127 Gandbhir M G (2), 128 Ghanekar D G (4), 129 Deshmukh S M (3), 130 Nadkarni S M (1), 131 Parikh M T (6), 132 Biwalkar S B (3), 133 Bhatt N H (6), 134 Rawlley H L (6), 135 Sheikh A H (1), 136 Samant L J (1), 137 Sule K T (6), 138 Haldipur P G (2), 138-A Tyabji A M (3).

AHMEDABAD.

Mathematics—142 Patel S G (2).

PRATHAMA EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Second Class.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Logic and Eng.—3 Amin J S, 5 Gandhi S J, 7 Dave R K, 9 Parikh M H, 14 Shah B M. Sanskrit and Bengali—21 Patel P K, 22 Patel S M.

Sans. and Marathi—23 Vidwans B G.

Sans. and Eng.—25 Kawade D A, 26 Kapadia A M, 27 Gandhi S T, 29 Patel P B, 30 Patel M H, 36 Shah A F.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Logic and Eng.—33 Nevatia R K.

Sans. and Eng.—35 Bhatt G R.

Pass.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Drawing and Bengali—1 Dave K H.

Logic and Bengali—2 Butala C V.

Logic and Eng.—4 Anklesaria J R, 11 Mahruwala R B, 12 Shah C V, 17 Sheth V C.

Sans. and Bengali—19 Kaka P K.

Sans. and Eng.—24 Amin M T, 28 Dave A K, 35 Bhrigushastri S H, 39 Sheth V J.

Sans. and French—41 Patel D A.

Maths. and Bengali 44 Patel M J.

Maths. and Eng.—45 Choksi N C, 46 Butala P P, 47 Bodiwala K R, 48 Shah N M.

Drawing and Eng.—51 Desai K H.

Music—52 Bhat M M.

COMPARTMENTAL RESULTS.

AHMEDABAD.

8 Patel K M (5), 10 Padshah M C (4), 13 Shah B H (3), 15 Sheth A H (2), 16 Sheth D H (1), 18 Saheba D H (3), 20 Patel U R (5), 31 Parikh R L (5), 32 Parikh R M (5), 33 Bhatt R K (4), 34 Bhatt H D (5), 37 Shah M M (5), 38 Sheth N R (5), 40 Hegade G G (5), 42 Sattha P N (4), 43 Bhachech D K (2), 50 Bhatt K K (5).

BOMBAY CENTRE.

54 Khadilkar Y K (5).

PRATHAMA IN SCIENCE.

1 Bhatt N V (4), 2 Ganti S (4), 4 Khandalekar V B (3), 5 Motala D I (2), 6 Padbidri R R (2), 7 Risbood C V(1), 8 Trivedi G B (1), 9 Thadani J T (4).

THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

INDIAN MEMBERS' SORRY PART.

NON-OFFICIAL SIMLA AGITATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 28.

Opinion is slowly crystalising in Simla over the report of the Lee Commission When the report was placed before the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State they had not fully realised the serious import of the recommendations, as they had all along been under the impression that as it was an unanimous report the Indian view must have been embodied in the recommendations but on a perusal of the document almost every non-official expressed his horror at the manner in which the four Indian members of the Commission have sold away India and propriated the steel frame at the expense of India. That this should have been the result of non-official Indian co-operation on the Commission is regretted by all and both Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and Mr. N. M. Samarth are believed to have surrendered the Indian cause for their own personal aggranodizement because the former has been appointed Executive Councillor in Bengal and the latter as a member of the India Council in London. As for the other two Indians who figured on the Commission nothing much need be said. As Sir Habibullah and Mr. Kaul, being officials, could not have done anything against the powerful body of Europeans ranged against them. Possibly there might also have been something personal behind their acceptance of the recommendations and indeed so far as Sir Habibullah is concerned, rumour has it that he is fixed up for one of the posts in the Viceroy's Cabinet when there is to be a vacancy on the retirement of Sir Mahomed Shafi or Sir B. N. Sarma. No wonder that the Indian members with an eye to their own self-interests have not only made a complete surrender of the Indian case but also offered incense to the European gods, as will be apparent on a detailed perusal of the report.

A PAINFUL REMINDER.

The Report, some of the non-officials have declared, is painful reminder to the Indian Nationalists of the fact that we cannot have any faith in any Royal Commission. A Swarajist added that this must open the eyes of the National Convention-in the course of a conversation with me as to the utter futility of such bodies to solve Indian problems and indeed as to their mischevious and reactionary potentialities. The Report states that the recommendations are vitally interdependant and if all are not given effect to, violence will be done not merely to the spirit of the compromise which inspired the conclusions but also to the structure of the recommendations but the nature of the recommendations has been summarised by one member of the Assembly in the course of a converstion with me as "heads you win and tail I lose." There is nothing which the Europeans wanted but has not been given in entirety and there is nothing which the Indians claimed but has been willingly and freely given. Lest the alleged grievances of the European members of the services which were tendered *in camera* should be made known and their weakness exposed in public, the Commission strangely enough decided not to append a transcript of the evidence to the Report but deposit a complete record with the Secretary of State. So Indians are not aware of the transactions behind the purdah which induced the members of the Commission to grant everything to the Europeans in their generosity. Non-official members of the Legislature ask whose fault is it that only 152 witnesses gave evidence in public? There appears to be determination among them to urge the Government of India for publication of the entire evidence

PERMANENT COMMISSION.

Details of the recommendations have already been published. The Commission has, *inter alia*, recommended the appointment of another permanent All-India body to be called the Public Service Commission consisting of five Commissioners, whose salaries would not be less than those of High Court Judges and whose duty will be to recruit in India for the All-India services, the Central Services and for Provincial Services. If Provincial Government so desired this Commission is also to exercise the functions of a quasi-judicial character in connexion with disciplinary control and protection of the Services. The Lee Commission knew perfectly well that the appointment of such a body would b eprotested against in India and so they urge that it is an essential part of the whole structure of the proposals and must be given effect to as soon as practicable. Those non-officials with whom I had occasion to converse emphatically condemned this recommendation and remarked that it is yet another of the means whereby the bureaucracy proposes to strengthen its grips on India and intends to provide jobs for Europeans. If there is to be, discussion in the legislature during this short session a good deal of protest would undoubtedly be voiced against this proposal as against, in fact every other proposal. The non-official view is also equally emphatic against the series of too generous proposals of the Commission in respect of salaries, provident fund, passage money, remittance privileges and more especially medical attendance. Every non-official recognises that something must be done to relieve the real suffering of Service men but there is a general chorus of disapproval to the all too generous spirit which prompted the Commission to suggest so many guarantees and privileges and securities costing India nearly one crore per annum at this time of financial stringency.

It nearly takes one's breath away to be told that some of these recommendations would be given effect to almost immediately and that they would hav eeven retrospective effect. Indeed Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Legislative Assembly and Mr. Crerar in the Council of State explained that while Government are anxious to obtain the general views of the Legislature at the earliest possible date the Secretary of State and the Government of India have determined to give effect to urgent proposals with effect from 1st April. The non-officials of both the Houses were shocked to hear this announcement and they all demanded that nothing should be done until they had been given full and ample opportunities of studying the report and offering their opinions but the Government of India appear to be determined and, in order to hustle the non-officials and rush through their proposals, are even prepared to allow general discussion on the report so that they might thereupon self-complacently proceed with giving effect to the entire report which is all in the interest of European members of the Service and where is the money to come from for this? I understand that necessary funds had been set apart by each Provincial Government long before the last budget was prepared and that every arrangement had been made in anticipation of this sort of recommendation by the Commission. Indeed the statement of the Government yesterday clearly proves it. But when last March Dr. Gour asked whether it was a fact that in anticipation of the Lee Commission's recommendations each Provincial Government had been asked to set apart funds, the Government of India hotly protested and several non-officials asked Dr. Gour to withdraw his statement but now the cat is out of the bag and the whole game is clear. It was a game deliberately to throw dust in the eyes of the Indian public and deceive them with a view to steel the hearts of the steel frame of the Service.

LEE COMMISSIONS' REPORT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 28.

Commenting on the Lee Commission Report the "Tribune" asks what is the precise value and significance of the Report at the time when the revision of the constitution of India is being pressed and is actually under consideration of the Government. The Commission was appointed by a Conservative Ministry in the teeth of popular opposition in India in order to satisfy the claims of the British and the Anglo-India diehards who want to impose on India a more costly service than is at present maintained. It is hard to think that either the Government of India or the Legislative Assembly will take up the report for immediate consideration in preference to the vital problem affecting the constitution of the Government itself. The paper hopes that no action will be taken on the report without hearing the views of the Provincial Councils and the Assembly.

The "Muslim Outlook" considers the recommendation disappointing as unduly favouring the European members of the services from which their Indian colleagues of equal calibre will be excluded.

The vernacular papers express keen disappointment ata the recommendations of the Commission and consider them highly unsatisfactory.

The "Pratap" says that instead of being a blessing the Report will prove a curse like the Reforms. It will add heavy expenditure to the already costly machinery. "We were dreaming of getting Swaraj in less than ten years but now we have to wait and see what our masters have in store for us."

CALCUTTA PAPER'S COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Commenting on Lee Commission's Report the "Statesman" thinks that the main proposals of the Commission will be unanimously supported by all responsible opinion.

The "Englishman" is of opinion that the Commission has made an honest endeavour to give a feeling of greater security to the Services.

The "Bengalee" says we are quite sure that the Indian Legislative Assembly when it considers the Report will turn down all the recommendations involving additional public expenditure.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that although the Commission has tried to conciliate the Indian puvlic opinion by making some half-hearted concessions in the present state of political conciousness of the people they are such as can hardly be received with satisfaction.

The "Forward" criticises the proposals incurring additional expenditure.

The "Servant" thinks that the recommendations form the idea of pampering British element in the services and rendering it immune from the influence of the public opinion.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, May 28.

Commenting on the Lee Commissions' Report the "Madras Mail" says that the Commission has sought to arrive at a fair compromise between drastically conflicting interests. The most commendable feature about the Commission's Report is the very evident determination to consider the issues placed before the Members from the point of view of India rather than of this or that class of Government servants. Covenant and Public Services Commission, two bulwarks against victimisation, will tend to reassure European candidates for services.

The "Daily Express" says "We are afraid that in the Assembly to which the recommendations would be referred, the main proposals will be subjected to severe criticism from a newer angle of vision. The recommendations of the Commission are based on the continuance of the present constitution and it is not to be expected that any change in the latter will not affect the character of the services, but the Commissioners have not ignored this possibility and provisions there are which might be expected to meet such remote contingencies."

The "Hindu" says "The recommendations of the Lee Commission are so disappointing that we are surprised to find that the Indian Members of the Commission are signatories to it. The recommendations we are afraid, will, if accepted, seriously jeopardise the future progress of India. From a financial point of view, they are deplorably disastrous, from an administrative point of view they are dangerously anomalous, while from a constitutional point of view, they are calculated to stifle India's progress towards Swaraj."

The "Swadesamitran" a vernacular daily, says, that though the Commission thought itself prevented from going into the future relation between the service men and the Ministers and has found its way to suggest ways to protect officers from disturbance on the ground of political opinions, which is strange and inconsistent, it has in effect given to service men protection from the effects of further reforms and other amenities on their own terms.

The "New India" says that the recommendations are on the whole very disappointing. The proposals for Indianisation are halting, hopelessly inadequate and unsatisfactory

The "Swarajya" says that the Report just published seeks to saddle the taxpayer with a fresh burden of eighty-six lakhs of rupees, rising by annual increments to a crore and a quarter of rupees. The Commission has cast economy to the winds and come to work on racial lines in a spirit of undisguised exploitation. Whatever the machinations of statecraft, the real verdict of the country will be one of total rejection so far as the Report is concerned.

"Justice" commenting on the Lee Commission Report says that the Commission paid more attention to the interests and susceptibilities of the services than to the interests and the sentiments of the people.

SPORTING NEWS.

DAVIS CUP.

JACOB TO REPRESENT INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

News has just been received from England that India will play Holland in the Davis Cup about the end of this month in Holland on hard courts. News has also been received that Jacob has been declared eligible to play for India in the Olympic contest.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 27.

St. Andrews.—The weather was glorious. The features were Wethered's brilliance in defeating the ex-Oxonian D. Cox by 7 and 6 and the splendid fight of the school boy champion, Mathieson against the Cambridge Captain and English International Storey, the latter winning by 2 and 1. Noel Layton beat Hilton by 6 and 5 depriving the latter of the distinction of winning the hundredth Amateur Championship match. Tolley beat the Bradfordian Clough by 6 and 3. Braid beat the International, Ball by 7 and 6. The only American competitor, Brown of Honolulu beat Graham of Liverpool by 2 and 1 in the first round. Others were all in the second round.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 27.

7 to 1 Tom Pinch,
11 to 1 Sansovino taken and offered,
20 to 1 Salmon Trout offered,
22 to 1 Knight of Garter offered and 33 to 1 taken,
28 to 1 Parmenio offered, 33 to 1 Westend taken and offered,
33 to 1 Obliterate offered, and 40 to 1 taken,
50 to 1 Defiance taken and offered.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 27.

At Lord's South Africans made 192. Commaille scoring 39 not out and Douglas taking 6 for 65. M. C. C. made 191 for 4 and declared. Russel and Hearne scored 45 each and Hendren 44 not out. Africans made 96 for 1, Taylor contributing 50 not out. The match was drawn.

Surrey beat Glamorgan by 298 runs, Shepherd for Surrey making 88 and 105 and Jennings taking five for 17 and 5 for 22.

Lancashire beat Derbyshire by innings and one run. Derby made 146, Parkin taking 7 for 59. Derby made 40 in the second innings Parkin taking 5 for 6, and R. Tyldesley 8 for 30. Lancashire made 187.

Yorkshire beat Notts by 3 wickets, Rhodes in the second innings taking 5 for 30. For Notts Staples in the second innings took 5 for 22.

Leicester beat Hampshire by 4 wickets.

Sussex beat Essex by 3 wickets. For Sussex Tate in the first innings took 7 for 45.

Worcester beat Warwickshire in the first innings. Warwick in the first innings made 84. Root taking 7 for 33. In the second innings Warwick made 254 for 8 and declared. Worcester made 165 in the first innings and 48 for 8 in the second innings.

Kent tied with Somerset on the first innings. Somerset made 188 in the first innings and 188 for 9 in the second and declared. Kent made 188 in the first innings and 17 for nil in the second. They scored two points each. —Reuter.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

OPENING CEREMONY TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 28.

A programme of band music which will be broadcasted from its studio in the Ballard Pier will be the main programme when Sir Lawless Hepper will perform the formal opening ceremony of the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at the Sailor's Home, Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday). 400 invitations are understood to have been issued. The Club Secretary invites any gentleman interested in wireless to call at the Club between 7 and 8-30 p.m. to-morrow.

DEATH OF A YOUNG SOLICITOR.

We regret to announce the premature death of Mr. Thakoredas Tulsidas Parekh, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Muljee Thakoredas and Co., solicitors, which happened on the 24th instant. The deceased started business in partnership with Mr. Mulji about three years ago, and within such a short time established his reputation as a capable lawyer. He was young and energetic and his death is deeply deplored by his relatives and a large circle of friends.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1924.

SICKENING HYPOCRISY.

The Lee Commission was appointed in defiance of public opinion with the main object of consolidating the position of the so-called "security" services, especially the I. C. S. and the Imperial Police Service and giving them increased emoluments. The Commission was constituted to this end and the four Indian members have, for the sake of a few comparatively small concessions, betrayed the interests of their country by making themselves a party to the carrying out of the sinister purpose of the enquiry, which involves the strengthening of the "Steel-frame" at the enormous additional annual burden on the country of a crore and a quarter. That the Government are determined to perpetuate this loot of India's resources is evident from the amazing announcement of the Home Member, Sir Alexander Muddiman, that "the Secretary of State and the Government of India are of opinion that, whatever measures of relief recommended by the Commission may be finally sanctioned, should have effect as recommended by the Commission from 1st April 1924." To what a length the Government of India are prepared to go in flouting Indian public opinion is further revealed by the Home Member's obstinate refusal, when repeatedly heckled in the Assembly, to give an assurance that no action would be taken on the Commission's Report before the Assembly had discussed it. All that he has undertaken to do is to convey to the Secretary of State the view of "a large body of non-official members" on the subject. The whole affair is a flagrant breach of trust. The country is governed by a close corporation. The latter virtually appoints a packed Commission with a view to improve and consolidate its own position. Solemn assurances are given from time to time that the opinions of the legislature who has to sanction the expenditure involved would be consulted. the latest being that given by the Under-Secretary of State last week that "no orders on the Lee Commission's Report would be passed without the Report being discussed in the Legislative Assembly". That the assurances were never meant to be kept is evident from the clear conflict between the announcement made by the Home Member in the Assembly on Tuesday and the statement made by the Under-Secretary of State last week. The fact that other portions of the Report will be discussed by the Assembly does not make any difference when the deliberate intention is to present it with a *fait accompli* in respect of the "relief" to the Services, that is, the loot of the people's money, and, if it refuses the additional burden, to force it on the people with the help of the Viceroy's powers of certification. The sickening hypocrisy of the whole affair is brought into relief by the mischievous manner in which the personnel and terms of reference of the Taxation Committee have been manipulated to secure additions to the people's burdens while deliberately excluding any examination of the expenditure. The present system of administration is too costly for the resources of the country which cannot afford an additional outlay. However the Indian members of the Commission may have bartered away their country's interests for a few crumbs, the Legislative Assembly must lose no time in exposing the callousness and the enormity of the threatened breach of trust by the Government.

"CLING TO THE SOIL."

The most noteworthy feature of the address Mr. C. F. Andrews delivered as President of the Bhil Conference which recently met at Dohad was the stress he laid on the necessity for the Bhils of sticking to agricultural pursuits and never for a moment thinking of migrating into towns and cities. "Cling to the soil, stick to the land, and do not desert the country for the town" was the message of Mahatmaji to the Conference as it was the gist of Mr. Andrews' speech. All those who are closely acquainted with the lot of villagers who have migrated to the towns, lured either by the hope of gain or other urban attractions will appreciate the weight of Mr. Andrews' warning to the Conference. In their innocence simple village folks have rosy dreams of city life which are cruelly belied in the encountered fact of stinking slums and squalid wretchedness. But when once they are engaged as hired labourers or mill operatives with increased wants leading to indebtedness it is day by day more and more difficult for them to leave the city. It is, therefore, the duty of all public workers in the villages to warn the people of the dangers of city as Mr. Andrews has done. In the course of his speech contrasting village-life with city life, Mr. Andrews said: "You are living in the open air, a good, healthy, vigorous life. You are not, therefore, attacked by many of the diseases, which are met with in the towns. You also enjoy your free life in the country and possess splendid physical strength. You do not purchase luxuries, but have very simple habits. Your life is, on the whole, a contented one because you live in such good health. Therefore, I implore you, do not change these good habits for mere greed of money or because in the towns there are other attractions." Fortunately, the danger of migration has not reached the Bhils of the Panch Mahals as it has the peasantry of south Gujarat; and the wise words which, as the speaker said, were the result of his own experience of the miserable lot of the Santhal migrants to Calcutta and Assam merit wide publicity. It is a national misfortune that Indian villagers should be driven to the necessity of migrating to the cities, leaving behind them vast agricultural unexploited resources. One of the many national services rendered by the Non-co-operation movement is that it has opened the eyes of thinking Indians to the value, from the nation's point of view, of village life. The constructive programme has its basis in the village life and, if rightly carried out, will result in the restoration of prosperity to Indian villages.

The Bhils of the Panch Mahals who number no less than a lakh are, like the Dharalas of Kaira and the Kaliparaj of Surat, slaves to several bad habits to which Mr. A. V. Thakkar, the life and soul of the Bhil Seva Mandal, drew the attention of the Conference, suggesting at the same time ways to extirpate them. Drunkenness and insanitary habits for the principal crimes of the Bhils for which their illiteracy is mainly responsible. The last traces of *begar* have not disappeared from the tract inhabited by the Bhils. But nothing is so heart-rending to a sensitive man, studying the condition of the Bhil population, as their appalling poverty. That so industrious a farmer as a Bhil generally is should be perpetually in debt and suffering the pinch of poverty, is a fact belying the alleged prosperity of British India, and calls for the best efforts on the part of national workers to introduce cottage industries among such people. The Bhil Conference would have done well to appoint a Committee to investigate the causes of the poverty among the Bhils instead of appealing to public institutions to undertake this work. The schools and dispensaries the Bhil Seva Mandal is conducting have already kindled a desire for education of and for sanitary training among the Bhils. The Conference has supplied a much-needed stimulus both to the workers and the people, and has aroused some public sympathy for the cause of the poverty-stricken and suppressed aborigines of the Panch Mahals.

A PLEA FOR DECENCY.

The recent sentimental agitation on account of the punishment of flogging prescribed for some delinquent members of a certain community suggests reflections of a general nature which apply to all communities so are offensive to none. When persons are unjustly punished, it is the duty of everyone of all communities to protest on their behalf. When persons are punished for offences "which involve no moral turpitude" (to use the classic phrase) on account of opinions which are largely those of their community, it is natural, and therefore not reprehensible, for those who share those opinions to protest on their behalf. But when persons are rightfully condemned for a real crime or misdemeanour, which all communities alike regard as shameful, then it seems to us that protest by their own community on their behalf, claiming for them preferential treatment as regards the mode of punishment, is nothing less than an effront to all communities. For persons who are guilty of a foul offence are *ipso facto* outcast from any community which has the least regard for decency and good repute; and a community which cherishes bad characters and asks for special treatment for its criminals is really asking for a special license with regard to crime; which is a thing against the interests of all communities and against the larger social unity we call the State. Such claims are also injudicious from the point of view of the very thing they are supposed to foster: communal prestige; for they inevitably lead to awkward questions and comparisons. Why is that community so anxious to avoid a punishment regarded as particularly shameful by the general public for some persons who committed an offence regarded by all decent people as particularly shameful? The punishment is given only in bad cases, as a strong deterrent. It would be no surprise if, as the result of such invidious agitation, statistics with regard to the prevalence of blackguardism in that particular community, as compared with others, were asked for in the Legislative Assembly. In the interests of India as a whole we would plead earnestly for the acceptance by all communities of the plain fact that a blackguard is a blackguard no matter what his creed or race or colour and ought to be disowned by all communities till his offence is expiated.

TAREKESHWAR.

Since the Mahant of Tarakeshwar has publicly announced that he is quite willing to agree to the appointment of a representative Committee to look after the affairs of the temple and "Devaseva" and property standing in the name of the deity of the temple and the properties from which the "Devaseva" and "Sadabrat" at the temple are performed, it should not be difficult to arrive at a settlement of the dispute between him and the devotees and to end the present highly undesirable state of things. But is the Mahant quite sincere and frank regarding the handing over of the control of the temple and its properties or has he got anything else up his sleeve? What about his claim to the so-called "private property" of his? When and how did he acquire such property? As Deshbandhu Das has observed in his interview, is it not obvious that any such property must have been purchased from the income of the temple? But apart from this question, if the Mahant is ready, as he says, to hand over the control of the temple and its properties to a representative Committee, is it not better that he should voluntarily abdicate rather than be forced by the Committee to do so, as it undoubtedly would have him do as soon as it assumes charge of the temple? The Mahant knows that he is not liked by the vast majority of the devotees and patrons of the temple. Hence the right course for him is to abdicate immediately and leave it to the Committee to devise the best machinery for the proper control and maintenance of the shrine. Instead of being guided by the Hindu community in the matter the Mahant has taken the extremely foolish step of asking for the intervention of the authorities in a matter which is purely religious. He has behaved just like some of the Mahants of the Sikh Gurdwaras. The attitude of the authorities in Bengal has been little better than that of their confreres in the Punjab, with the consequence that the entire Hindu public is incensed at the Mahant. The press communique of the Bengal Government, though it seeks to make out that the authorities are maintaining a strictly neutral attitude, is not quite convincing. As in the Punjab the authorities seem to be putting obstacles in the way of those who wish to put the religious institution in order Let us hope that Deshbandhu Das will be able to persuade the Mahant to abdicate peacefully and restore the control of the shrine to some responsible hands.

Notes of the Day.

The "Die-Hard" Fury.

The fury of the "Die-hard" clique in the House of Commons at the discovery that Lord Olivier regards communal representation as a bar to the progress of democracy in India is not difficult to understand. While paying lip-homage to democracy, these Jingoes at heart detest it. They believe in Imperial aggrandisement and the only method they know of achieving such an object, is that of "divide and rule." That is why they dread the abolition of communal representation, since only through such a system of representation can they play the game of setting up one community against the other and profiting thereby themselves. Their concern for the minorities is mere eye-wash. What do Viscount Curzon, Col. Howard Bury or Sir Henry Craik know of the minorities in India? The only thing they are anxious for is the maintenance of the British imperialistic grip on India. Lord Winterton, in his office days, used to pose as a sympathiser with Indian progress, but now he comes out in his true colours as one of the worst of reactionaries.

Nationalisation?

The Fiscal League representation has not considered the suggestion by Mr. Patel about the nationalisation of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, perhaps because the author did not think Mr. Patel's bomb-shell had any chance of doing any harm to any body. Mr. Patel's suggestion is really excellent,—in principle. We are absolutely at one with him in believing that all those industries which admit of being worked on a large scale with standardised methods could be most effectively protected in the soundest national interest by nationalisation But Mr. Patel forgets that nationalisation, to be beneficial, must presuppose an indigenous and a patriotic Government. It is imperative that we nationalise the Government before we can think of governmentalising the industries of India. A fifty per cent. protection to the iron and steel industry of India may not prove adequate in face of the danger which we mentioned yesterday, unless the Government of the country are honestly determined to reserve the Indian market for Indian labour and Indian capital. And a confiscation of all surplus profits in excess of 5 per cent. per annum, though not a bad financial bait to the Government of India in their present impecunious condition, is certainly not calculated to abolish the wastage and extravagance with which the private management of the most considerable steel works in India to-day are popularly credited. Until Mr. Patel shows an effective practical remedy to this double evil, we find it difficult to support whole-heartedly his light-hearted suggestion for a beginning in nationalisation. And in this catalogue of difficulties we make no mention of that other great complaint against the Tata management,—their partiality for the European and American elements in their employ not seldom to the prejudice of the Indian element. Does Mr. Patel think that with the present Government of India the nationalised works at Jamshedpur would not exhibit this evil to a worse degree?

M.L.C.'s and Id-ud-Duha.

The following is the substance of a letter which has been addressed to the Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by Seth Hajji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.C. (Karachi City):—

"From your notification dated the 17th instant I find that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has fixed 2 p.m. of the fourteenth day of July 1924 as the time of the meeting of the next session of the Legislative Council. I beg to point out to you that our Id-ud-Duha (the Festival of Sacrifice) falls on the 13th July and the Sacrifice continues for the subsequent two days also, and therefore it will be impossible for Mussulman members to attend the Council sessions till after the 18th July as Sind members' journey to Poona will also occupy three days.

The date seems to have been fixed without previous knowledge of the most important Muslim Festival and I am sure if it is not intended to interfere with the Mussulmans' celebration of the same, measures will now be taken by you to approach His Excellency the Governor for change of date from 14th July to 21st July 1924, which suggestion I hope His Excellency will be pleased to accept for the convenience of Mussulman members of the Council."

It seems extraordinary that the date for the opening session of the Council should have been fixed so as to clash with the greatest Muslim festival. It is an obvious oversight and will, we imagine, be repaired directly it is brought to the notice of His Excellency.

Consolation Prizes.

"The Times of India" was at first disposed to be a little surprised at the inclusion of two such "green" men as the Maharaja of Burdwan and Dr. Paranjpye among the members of the Taxation Committee, but on second thoughts it has reconciled itself to the appointments with the reflection that "it would be hard to improve on these two appointments." We agree that it would be really "hard" on Government to expect them to include in the Committee any Indians who hold independent views on the subject of taxation and who would not tamely acquiesce in any conclusions and recommendations which the official and pro-official members of the Committee might suggest. The Government of India have grown wiser since the inclusion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Industries Commission and Dr. P. C. Ray in the Chemical Services Committee. They know their men better now. A Samarth, a Basu, a Burdwan or a Paranjpye is a thousand times better, that is to say, safer, than the Malaviyas and Rays. If the former do not stand well in the eyes of their own countrymen, there are consolation prizes at the hands of the bureaucracy awaiting them, to compensate them for the loss. No sooner do Mr. Samarth and Mr. Basu finish their arduous and highly patriotic labours on the Lee Commission and endorse all the principal recommendations of their official colleagues, than the prize posts of the membership of the India Council and the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal are awarded them by a grateful and admiring bureaucracy. Dr. Paranjpye and the Maharaja of Burdwan, it is true, are not experts in the subject of taxation, but they are "safe" in the eyes of the bureaucracy and that is a qualification which counts, above everything else.

Revision of Settlement.

When any revision of the settlement in any area is contemplated, is the Collector's notification to the landowners to submit representations, if any, against the revision a mere formality or is the Collector expected to consider carefully all the arguments adduced against the revision? We publish elsewhere a letter from a landowner in the Ratnagiri District, in which he complains that though the extreme hardship to the people of the district which is likely to result from the revision of the settlement at this stage has been brought to the notice of the Collector, the latter seems determined to push on with the revision. As pointed out by our correspondent, the authorities look only at the increase, real or imaginary, in the price of the produce of the land, but ignore the simultaneous rise in the cost of living, wages of farm labour etc., which press on the landowner. We have repeatedly drawn attention in these columns to the urgent necessity of recasting the entire basis of the land revenue policy of Government, in order to avoid the obvious hardship which the present system entails, but ours has been a cry in the wilderness. We hope the plight of Ratnagiri will not escape the attention of the members of the local Council.

NIZAM'S RIGHT TO THE BERARS.

(BY. M. WASI-UL HASAIN.)

The controversy which has been raging round the Berar question seems to me flying at a tangent from the real issue in the case. The case for restition has been masterly summed up in H. E. H. the Nizam's letter to Lord Reading and the memorandum accompanying it. From the facts stated, it is clear that the districts of the Berars were originally assigned *in trust*, without time-limit, for maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent or subsidiary forces. As long as it was a case of *trust*, there was always the danger of reversion of the districts to Hyderabad or a claim being set up by the Nizam for its restoration. As indeed it was; and the timid, halting statesmen of the times allowed it to hang fire for some reason or other. An act of bold statesmanship, Clive-like, was required to attach the golden lands of the Berars permanently to the mighty British Empire. It will not do to let the question remain in such an unsettled state. Some honest, pusillanimous liberal or labour minister *might* restore it to its rightful owner. Before that happens, prevent. Suddenly Lord Curzon rakes up the question, offers fresh terms and "concessions", exceedingly beneficial, in *his* opinion, to the Nizam; descends into Secunderabad, and concludes a lease *in perpetuity*, in spite of many ifs and buts and protestation on the part of the late Nizam—"like a storm he came, and like a storm he went." It was so short and swift that it was too late when the good old Nizam woke up to a sense of his loss, from which, it is said, he never rallied.

A Question of Justice.

The real question in the case as it seems to me, is whether a transaction concluded between a person of so dominating positions and domineering disposition as Lord Curzon on the one hand and a person occupying a subordinate position and naturally timid and nervous like the late Nizam on the other hand is valid, when it is proved to the hilt that the latter's consent to the transaction was obtained through undue influence and the transaction is entirely beneficial to the dominant party? It is a question of law and justice, pure and simple, and no extraneous matters, like political considerations, acts of state or the wishes of the Berar people, ought to interfere with it.

The question is now before the Public Forum. India expects the British Government to do its duty by her. She will not allow it to wriggle out of its promises and obligations to the Indian States any less than to the people at large. It shall fulfil its trust. Until the investiture of the late Nizam with ruling powers, the question whether the Berars would be restored to Hyderabad or not was left open in answer to the efforts of the then Regents of the State; indeed the tenor of the Secretary of State's despatches till then showed that restoration was a matter of course if the State desired it. In 1902 Lord Curzon, taking advantage of the weakness of the Nizam, clinched the matter by converting the indefinite assignment in trust to a definite lease in perpetuity. The successor of the Nizam, obsessed by the sense of the loss of his patrimony repudiates the transaction. Even "political considerations", "public policy" and all the shibboleths of political wisdom, would lead one to think that it would be better to pacify so consistently loyal and faithful an ancient ally as H. E. H. the Nizam by doing what is only right and just.

Wishes of the People.

H. E. H., anticipating an argument too common in these days with the Government of India in meeting their treaty obligations with Indian States, has promised to give a constitutional autonomy to the people of Berars. But that is only a sort of a prolleptic answer to a plausible argument that was expected. It does not affect the legal position of the case. There was never the question of consulting the wishes of the Berars when the assignment was made in the early fifties or the perpetual lease concluded by Lord Curzon in 1902. How comes

(Continued on Page 2.)

ANGLO-SOVIET CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF DEBTS.

DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS

LONDON, May 27.

The divergence of views with regard to the satisfaction of claims against Russia is revealed in a communique on the proceedings of Anglo-Soviet Conference.

The British delegation declared the inacceptability of the statement made by the Soviet Delegation at the meeting on May 20 to the effect that Russia could not undertake to pay pre-war debts in full with back interest. The British Delegation at the same time disclaimed a desire to be unreasonable. They did not propose that debts be paid fully and immediately.

The Soviet Delegation emphasising the crippled state of Russia's finances pointed out Russia's great efforts in the Great War and subsequent trials including famine. In respect to money claims by private persons it suggested both the Governments should determine a lump sum for the settlement thereof, simultaneously Article ten of the Trade Agreement of 1921 be repealed and property rights of the Soviet in Britain enter into force. The Soviet Delegation further proposed a postponement of the question of the claims arising from the nationalisation of private property in view of the belief that negotiations were proceeding with the former owners as regards granting them concessions.

BRITISH GOOD-WILL.

The British Delegation said although progress has been made towards a settlement of the various questions, it could not be ignored that there were still rather wide differences of opinion on the subject of pre-war debts and property claims and it would present counter proposals to the Soviet for incorporation as articles in the proposed treaty. It was insisted that the British Government was not adopting an uncompromising attitude and was anxious to concede reasonable modifications. The present Government still entertain the goodwill to the Soviet which was expressed on the assumption of power by the act of recognition. The Soviet must remember that the British Government was not in a position to carry through extravagant measures. It was believed the Soviet would consult their own interests in endeavouring to meet the British views.

The Soviet Delegation deprecated the pessimism with which it was attempted to surround the conference in some quarters and insisted on Russia's inability to accept burdens incompatible with her resources.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCES ON JUDGES

SOVIET EXECUTIVE ORDERS SUSPENSION.

LONDON, May 27.

Moscow.—The Central Executive of the Soviet has telegraphed to Leningrad ordering the suspension of the death sentences on seventeen judges.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN INDIA

DEPUTATION TO LORD OLIVIER.

LONDON, May 27.

Lord Olivier received to-day a deputation of the European Schools in India Improvement Association headed by Bishop Copleston, Mr. Arden Wood, Reverend Penny, Sir Campbell Rhodes and Sir John Cumming who spoke urging that the attitude of the Government of India towards European education should be made clear by reaffirming the policy enunciated in 1913 and that the Secretary of State should intimate to the Provincial Governors a full approval of the support of His Majesty's Government in meeting their responsibilities for European education. Lord Olivier intimated that he was awaiting a report from the Viceroy on the points on which the attention of Lord Peel had been drawn by the previous deputation. He regarded the matter as very important and would do his best to encourage the Viceroy and Provincial Governments to help the schools as far as they could.—Reuter.

U. S. IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION.

JAPANESE PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 28.

Tokio.—The cabinet has decided to file a protest against the American immigration legislation on the ground that it is a violation of the Gentlemen's Agreement and also of the Americo-Japanese Treaty. It was further decided to allow Hanihara, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, to return home.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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ROWDY SCENES IN REICHSTAG.

COMMUNISTS DEMAND RELEASE OF PRISONERS

PRESIDENT WALKS OUT,

LONDON, May 27.

Berlin.—The entrance to Reichstag was only possible by permit when it reassembled to-day but this did not prevent tumultuous scenes within. Forty Communist Deputies created a pandemonium by clamoring for the release of their colleagues now in gaol and quietened down when the roll call was taken but the din broke out again when General Ludendorff's name was reached. The General's supporters responded with cheers and shook their fists at their opponents. The General himself who evidently expected an onslaught merely leaned back in his seat and smiled at the Communists. At the conclusion of the roll call Communists submitted a motion demanding the release of the prisoners, in the course of which they burst out with the "Internationale," to which other parties responded with "Deutschland uber Alles". The noise was so great that the President of the Reichstag put on his hat and walked out.—Reuter.

EXPERTS' REPORT

ATTITUDE OF GERMAN PARTIES

LONDON, May 27.

Berlin.—Obviously referring to the Experts' Report the German Nationals in reply to the Middle Parties admit that a certain continuity of policy of the resigning Government must be maintained but the "Party cannot place German negotiators with tied hands in front of foreign countries." The Middle Parties have responded by adhering to the policy of accepting the report as a whole with the reservations the Experts themselves have made regarding the execution of their plan.—Reuter.

ITALIAN KING IN THE CITY.

LORD MAYORS' BANQUET.

LONDON, May 27.

The Italian King and Queen, the Prince of Piedmont and Princess Mafalda had an enthusiastic welcome in the city to-day when they were presented with a golden casket at luncheon in Guild Hall where there was a brilliant scene. Twelve members of the British Royal family, the Premier, the Cabinet members, distinguished soldiers and sailors and other prominent people, including the Maharaja of Kapurthala assembled in the banqueting hall which was profusely decorated with pink roses and British and Italian flags.

Replying to the Lord Mayor's toast King Victor Emanuel expressed his warm thanks specially to the Prince of Wales for attending the ceremony and declared that Italians would warmly appreciate the Lord Mayor's tribute to the Italian co-operation in the war. Italy earnestly desired to proceed united with the noble British nation along the paths of progress and civilisation.—Reuter.

ITALIAN BANQUET.

The Italian King and Queen entertained at a banquet to-night King George and Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Mr. MacDonald and other distinguished personages at the Italian Embassy.

ITALIAN SENATE PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE.

Rome.—In opening the Senate, President Tittoni paid a homage to the British King and Queen and to the noble British nation for their affectionate reception of the Italian King and Queen, showing that their friendship to Italy would remain ever strong for their common good. The Senators enthusiastically endorsed the President's sentiments.—Reuter.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 28.

Commenting on the Indian Taxation Committee the "New India" says that it is unable to say that the Committee's personnel is satisfactory and that it could easily have been better. It, however, regards the choice of Dr. Paranjpye as unexceptionable.

"The Hindu" says that the Taxation Committee, if it were an efficient body, might be of considerable help in allocating the burdens properly, justly and fruitfully, but the present Committee is calculated to inspire neither hope nor confidence in the minds of the public.

The "Swarajya" says:—"Government actions do not seem to be well calculated to achieve the objects set forth, because, the personnel of the Committee is not such as can inspire confidence among the public, the scope of the enquiry is much circumscribed and some of the limitations placed are of vital importance."

The "Daily Express" has nothing to say against the Indian personnel of the Taxation Committee except for the omission of certain important and notable names, but expresses dissatisfaction at the non-Indian personnel and the terms of reference which should have also included an enquiry into how far the burden of taxation is consistent with the taxable capacity of the people.

The "Madras Mail" says that the personnel of the Committee is inspiring but thinks that it has too much work to be accomplished within a year.

THE PUNJAB TERRORISM.

OBSTINACY OF THE MILITARY.

DEAF TO THE VOICE OF REASON.

LALA HARKISHENLAL'S EVIDENCE IN O'DWYER CASE.

LONDON, May 27.

Lala Harkishenlal, ex-(?) barrister, (ex-Minister of the Punjab) said the first time he knew that there was firing at Lahore was when he and others were asked to go and see the Deputy Commissioner on 11th April. The Commissioner asked them to question the people and ascertain their feelings but they said they were unable to do so until the corpses were given up. They were not given up and he and others did their utmost to reopen shops but without success. People appeared to feel that they had been treated cruelly and wanted an assurance that they would not be treated similarly again. There was no talk of abolishing British rule. At a meeting in the Town Hall on 13th April a representative of the people told the Deputy Commander that until there was an assurance that things would improve on the side of the Government and the military would be withdrawn, it would be difficult to get the people to pen shops. The Commander replier he did not think the military would be withdrawn and probably martial law would be proclaimed. There was nothing then occurring in the city which was of a revolutionary nature. Witness on 14th April was asked by a police official to sign a document under the Defence of India Act to deport himself to another state. He and others were detained till 6th May when he was arrested on receipt of a telegram from Sir Michael O'Dwyer and put in gaol. He was then charged for waging war against the King and was convicted by a court martial on 5th July and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property but subsequently he was released on general amnesty.

Replying to Counsel, Lala Harkishenlal declared he did nothing except help the Government to his best ability. The general idea was that Sir Michael O'Dwyer wanted his arrest and conviction. Witness added since he was released he was made the Minister of Agriculture in the Punjab.

Cross-examined, witness said he had been the director of a native (?) paper entitled "Hail Mother," the editor of which was prosecuted for sedition. When witness became Minister he severed his connection with the paper.

Replying to Mr. Charles, witness said he did not remember whether his paper advocated the boycotting, of the Duke of Connaught's visit in January 1921, but expressed the opinion that it was quite likely. He also said it was very likely that the paper advocated the boycotting the Prince of Wales's visit. He did not interfere with the policy of the paper, and did not protest against it.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 28.

When hearing was resumed to-day, Lala Harkishen Lal cross-examined by Mr. Charles said that his trial on a charge of waging war took two months. 700 witnesses were called because they wanted to prolong the trial until Sir M. O'Dwyer left the Punjab. They wanted to get out of his clutches.

Counsel quoted the judgment of the Court which convicted the witness and alluding to hooligans who were shouting seditious cries and tearing up pictures of Their Majesties, asked if Lala Harkishen Lal went with the mob.

Witness replied: "No. (Satyagraha?) Committee don't walk with hooligans."

Counsel said: "You admit then that they were hooligans?"

Witness replied: "No, it is the judgment that says so."—Reuter.

KHASA COLLEGE SITUATION.

STUDENTS APPLY FOR TRANSFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 28.

Information has been received here that of the eight new appointments made in the Khalsa College, Amritsar, the majority of them were applicants from outside the Punjab. The Principal, Mr. Armstrong, at the end of the meeting of the Managing Committee asked the President to relieve him at once. Mr. Harvey gave in writing that he would not officiate as Principal on any terms. Professor Hukumchand is now officiating as Principal.

It is understood that about 200 students have applied to the Principal for transfer to other colleges. Excitement continues to prevail in the College.

TARAKESHWAR.

MORE ARRESTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SERAMPORE, May 28.

Of the 27 volunteers who were arrested at Tarakeshwar in connection with the Satyagraha movement 16 were released on giving an undertaking that they would take no further part in the movement.

There is no change in the situation. Sixteen youths were arrested yesterday for attempting to enter the Mohunt's palace. Swami Sacchitanand did not attend the court to-day in connection with the case in which he is charged with theft and housebreaking. He sent a medical certificate to account for his absence.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

IS IT TO OPEN AGAIN!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The "Pioneer" understands that the British Guiana Deputation will leave India on 7th June and says Sir John Nunan has apparently been able to induce the Standing Committee on Emigration to recommend the opening of Indian emigration to British Guiana subject to the report of the Indian Commission especially appointed to visit the colony and study the conditions on the spot.

AEROPLANES FOR TURKEY.

LONDON, May 27.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Council of Commissars has sanctioned the purchase of sixteen Breguet aeroplanes from France.—Reuter.

THE LATE SIR ASUTOSH.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES BY CALCUTTA BAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

An eloquent and sympathetic reference to the memory and the career of the late Sir Asutosh Mukerjee was paid at the High Court when all the judges assembled in the crowded court room.

The Advocate-General after stating the main features of the life of Sir Asutosh said: "Can more words however graphic speak more eloquently on his life and work than the bare facts I have stated?" It is only a man of extraordinary talents, of extraordinary industry, of great forcefulness of character burning with a zeal to make his life of some use to his fellowmen who could have within a short space of 59 years accomplished all that I have related to you. I know of no one who has taken part in such varied activities as the late Sir Asutosh and in every one of these he occupied a pre-eminent position. Bengal, nay, India hoped he had still before him many years of activity for the benefit of his country; but it was not to be.

The Chief Justice said that the death of Sir Asutosh is a great calamity. He was the greatest Bengalee of his generation and in many respects he was the greatest Indian of his day. Now India and Bengal are suddenly bereft of his services which might and probably would have been invaluablt to the country in many respects. The cause of education in all its branches has lost a staunch friend and an untiring advocate. It has been stated that it was probable that he would have taken a part in politics. His knowledge, experience and powers of debate would have stood him in good stead and might easily have led him to a prominent position in public life which would have given him an opportunity of influencing the future destiny of this province and perhaps of India itself.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE'S REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, Limited suspended business this afternoon at 4-30 p.m. to hold a meeting at which Mr. C. A. Jones, the President of the Association took the chair to afford its members an opportunity of expressing their regret over the death of late Sir Ashutosh Mookerji.

Babu J. M. Dutt on behalf of the Bengali Community and Babu Mokandlal on behalf of the Marwari Community addressed the meeting eulogizing the late knight for his talents and many-sided activities and for the services he had rendered to his fellow countrymen. He expressed regret over the irreparable loss India had suffered by the death of Sir Ashutosh.

GLOOM AT NAGPUR.

The sad news of the death of Sir Asutosh Mukerji has cast a heavy gloom on the face of everybody at Nagpur. The whole city is mourning over his death. Sir Binin Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, sent the folloiwng message to Hon. Bhupendranath Basu Calcutta:— "Nagpur University deeply mourns loss of one of India's most eminent sons whose great work in connection with the Premier University in India and University Education in general will for ever remain a landmark in the history of our education purpose."

STRIKING THE HOT IRON.

CAMPAIGN FOR ACCEPTING LEE SCHEME.

MESTON ON I. C. S ENDURANCE

LONDON, May 27.

Lord Meston in an article in the "Evening Standard" most strongly endorses the Lee Commission's plea that their scheme should be accepted as a whole and introduced immediately. He says if the report is passed through the weary channels of ordinary official procedure invaluable time would be lost and the endurance of our men in India, which was already strained beyond reason, may quite possibly collapse.—Reuter.

LEAVE TO VICEROYS

LORDS PASS THIRD READING.

LONDON, May 27.

The House of Lords to-day passed the third reading of the Government of India Leave of Absence Bill without discussion. —Reuter.

CARPET INDUSTRY IN PERSIA.

CONDITIONS OF CHILD LABOUR,

LONDON, May 27.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Astor asked whether Government was able to corroborate the Persian Government's report to the Labour Office of the League of Nations on the improvements effected in the conditions of child labour in the carpet industry. Lord Parmoor said speaking generally nearly all the causes which rendered employment in the carpet trade unsatisfactory had been removed. The tendency towards a general improvement was expected to be progressive. Persia industrially had made great progress which was a matter of profound satisfaction to the British Government and the Labour office of the League of Nations. —Reuter.

FINANCE BILL

SECOND READING PASSED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 27.

The Commons passed the second reading of the Finance Bill without a division. Mr. Snowden replying to the debate expressed the opinion that he would be able in the next year by further economies to finance the Government's social reform programme without, at any rate, heavy increase in taxation. He believed that the present budget provided a sound economic basis on which next year the Government would be able to build an even more satisfactory structure (Ministerial cheers).

INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS

QUESTION OF REVISION OF PAY.

LONDON, May 27.

In the Commons replying to Sir Philip Richardson Mr. Richards stated that the revision of pay of the military officials in India was being considered with special reference to the position of married officers under the War Office system of pay and exchange problem but it would be some time before any announcement could be made.—Reuter.

THE FATEFUL LETTER.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S STATEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 28.

With reference to the question in the House of Commons regarding the letter of Lord Olivier to Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.C., the latter in a statement to the Press says that he takes the entire responsibility for its publication because,

(1) The letter was not marked "private" as some letters of men occupying similar positions like Lord Olivier used to be when not intended for publication,

(2) The subject matter of the letter was only on public matters on which the Secretary of State had expressed himself before, and,

(3) The correspondence was purely in a public capacity.

Mr. Satyamurti regrets he is not in a position to publish his letter to Lord Olivier, since he has not kept a copy of it, but adds that he has no objection to its publication.

To the best of his recollection, he did not object in that letter to communal representation as such but only took exception to the ministry being formed on a communal and non-political basis.

Mr. Satyamurti concludes that his object in publishing the letter was merely to promote a better understanding between the progressive elements in India and in England and not to create any difficulties for the Labour Government or for Lord Olivier. If he had unwittingly done so, he sincerely regrets the same.

AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT APPARATUS.

POSSIBILITIES OF "DEATH-RAY."

INVENTOR REFUSES GOVT. OFFER.

LONDON, May 27.

The Air Ministry in a statement says that it offered Grindel Matthews a number of opportunities since last February to give demonstration of his apparatus but Matthews did not make any arrangements until interviewed by the Air Vice-Marshall Salmond on Saturday last. The demonstration actually proposed by the inventor was shown yesterday and consisted of lighting of an electric lamp and stopping of a small motor cycle engine by the ray from a distance of fifteen yards. The inventor provided and arranged all apparatus. The departmental representatives were shown nothing to bear out the press statements regarding the possibilities of the invention and it was impossible to form any definite opinion regarding the value of the device. Matthews was accordingly offered immediate opportunity to demonstrate the stopping of a small petrol motor provided by the Government. He was not asked to disclose any information regarding rays. He was to be paid thousand sterling immediately if the test was successful, the only condition being that he should allow Government a fortnight to consider the basis of further financial negotiations for the purchase and development of the invention. The statement concludes that Matthews refused the offer. —Reuter.

Later:—The Air Ministry's statement is the outcome of publicity given in the press to Matthews's invention which is termed "Death Ray" and for which important claims are made especially in the direction of bringing down hostile air-craft. Matthews is reported to have received a generous offer from a French firm for the purchase of the invention.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION,

LALA LAJPATRAI'S LETTER IN "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

LONDON, May 28.

In a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" with reference to the controversy about the communal representation in India Lala Lajpatrai states that the Swarajya Party does not advocate the abolition of the communal representation so long as the Mahomedan leaders do not agree on such a step.—Reuter.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

DEPATURE FROM DURBAN.

LONDON, May 28.

Durban.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sailed to-day on the "Karagola."—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

MATTER TO BE SUBMITTED TO LEAGUE

LONDON, May 27.

A Foreign Office communique states a point has now been reached as regards the Anglo-Iraq Treaty signed by King Feisul in 1922 at which the British Government thought it desirable to bring the matter before the League of Nations for its adoption of the treaty and the subsidiary documents if, as it is hoped, the Constituent Assembly of Bagdad will accept them. An application has therefore been made to place Iraq on the agenda for the June meeting of the Council. If, however, the Assembly did not accept the treaty and the subsidiary agreement, the British Government may have no option but to obtain the Council's authority for an alternative arrangement for carrying out the provisions of article twenty-two of the Convenant.—Reuter.

DECCAN STATES' SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

SESSION PREVENTED BY ROWDISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 28.

The Deccan States Subjects Conference to be held to-day at Kuprad near Sangli did not take place owing to the rowdism of non-Brahmins. The pandal was partially broken. Ladies were brought out safely. The police cleared the pandal.

SWAMI SHRADHANNAD AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, May 27.

Swami Shradhananda arrived here at 4-30 a.m. in the morning. He paid a visit to the Andhra Girvana Vidyalaya at Kovvur. In the evening he had a conversation with some orthodox Pundits on the reconstruction of Hindu Society. It was agreed to organise a local branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha. He is now addressing a public meeting.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 27.

Two important events have occurred in Simla to-day, the first is the publication of the Lee Commission's report, which is a heartrending document, and the second is that after nearly eight hours' sitting the Assembly referred the Steel Protection Bill to a fully representative committee of not less than 21 members. I shall explain the feeling in Simla over the Public Services Commission's report and the Government of India's move thereon, in a separate message. I am confining this telegram to debate on the Steel Protection Bill.

The attendance in the Legislative Assembly was nearly as full as it could be, there being only a very few absentees. The importance of the Bill appears to have been fully realised by all members but prominent among the absentees were the three Burmese. The Swarajists were in full strength and Pandit Motilal Nehru put in his appearance. The Independents and Moderates were also in their usual strength. Mr. R. D. Tata, of Messrs. Tata and Sons, was seen in the distinguished visitors' gallery, watching the debate with keenest interest. The Tariff Board's President and members were near him, witnessing the course of events, following their labours in connection with the steel industry. The European commercialists from Calcutta were also seen in the galleries watching anxiously the course of the debate and engaged in an anti-protection campaign. Some of them had spread literature (as I had forecasted several days ago), one of which reached me signed by Mr. S. Cliffe, Proprietor of Mallan and Company, Calcutta, who are one of the founders of pig iron in India. In effect this leaflet was to inform the members of the Assembly that as Tatas and two other companies are manufacturing pig iron in India they would annihilate the manufacturers and founders who use pig iron. The leaflet therefore demanded that Tatas and other Companies should give an undertaking in writing to Government to sell pig iron at a uniform price to all manufacturers, founders and other trades, including their subsidiaries and shippers. While this campaign was speading the visitors in the galleries were interesting themselves on behalf of the consuming class. The members of the Council of State, sitting in a separate block, witnessed the performance of their friends down below.

Everyone was anxious to hear the Government position. Sir Charles Innes explained it in a speech which non-official members, including Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, characterised as impartial and colourless. In effect he adhered to the recommendations of the Tariff Board as embodied in the bill. He knew that there might be severe criticism as to the period of protection but he pointed out that there was to be a fresh enquiry after three years when the present bill would lapse and a new one will be introduced in light of the conditions that would then exist. The Commerce Member assured there was a continuity of policy of protection in regard to the steel industry and there need be no fear that, after three years, that policy would drop. This point was reinforced later in the course of the debate by Sir Basil Blackett, who said that as Finance Member he could not get on without a new Bill being brought in for the purposes of revenue. All the same, non-officials pressed for a continuity of the policy, as otherwise the industry would not invite sufficient capital to make it eventually self-supporting.

DIVISION AMONG NON-OFFICIALS.

The Non-official was somewhat divided on the question before the House. The Swarajist ranks instead of being firm as on other questions began to show signs of disunion. Mr. Chamanlal and Mr. Patel were both for the nationalisation of the steel industry, and Mr. Joshi (nominated member for Labour) also joined them in this demand. The gravamen of the charge of all the three being that the Tata Company was not being properly managed, and that the interests of labourers were not at all looked after. Mr. Chamanlal expressed his horror at the sight of his Swarajists friends co-operating with Government in the programme of exploiting the common people of India. The Assembly being composed of the representatives of the people must preserve the people's interests and not play second fiddle to capitalists, otherwise they would go down in history as oppressors of the poor and protectors of the rich, but the other Swarajists were all, more or less, in favour of protection, and expressed themselves in that manner, although they differed in detail.

Pandit Motilal Nehru did not participate in the debate, but a few of his followers like Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer accused Government for not bringing in such a Bill years before. The general discussion was started by Mr. Wilson who represented fifteen Chambers of Commerce, excluding two in Bombay. He faithfully reiterated the resolution arrived at by the Associated Chambers of Commerce in their meeting in Bombay, last winter, against protection and urging the system of bounties as the most effective and the least burdensome of the consumers. He calculated that if they gave a bounty out of Government coffers of Rs. 26 for every ton of their manufacture they would require only Rs. 52 lakhs as against one crore and a half under the proposed Bill. This 52 lakhs they could easily get by reducing the military expenditure or by a surplus budget, but Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Gour supplied the contrary view and removed the effects of the member of the European Chambers. Pandit Malaviya warned that before the Bill was passed they should make sure that the foreign competitors did not leave his country to transplant himself in British India under the protection of the Indian Tariff wall. Unless protection was given to the Indian industry with Indian capital and Indian management and control, it would be no protection.

PRESIDENT'S RULING QUESTIONED.

But before this debate was started the new President, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, had ruled some amendments on the agenda as out of order, as they referred to extraneous matters like nationalization, and were intended to raise the protective duty which under the rules were not permissible. Even Sir Sivaswami Iyer was compelled to question the ruling of the Chair at that stage, although he believed that the effect of the ruling would be useful in the deliberations of the Select Committee on the Bill. However, the Bill was eventually referred to a Select Committee which is to report before the 30th. The Committee is representative of official, European, non-official, Indian, non-official and Labour and Burma interests, and I have no doubt their conclusions will be generally acceptable to the whole House.

ANOTHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

Among distinguished visitors were Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. Rainy, President of the Tariff Board and Professor Kale, Member of the Tariff Board.

Sir Charles Innes moved consideration of Steel Industry (Protection) Bill. He paid a glowing tribute to the care and impartial manner in which the Tariff Board had carried its work. The proposals of the Tariff Board were treated by Government as organic and whole and accepted as such and he hoped the House would do the same. Government could not go beyond the proposals of the Tariff Board. As a matter of fact since the submission of the report in February last, both exchange rate and rise in the price of foreign steel had been favourable to Indian Steel Industry. He said after a most careful examination. Government had decided that the grant of bounties was impracticable, the amount of protection being granted was considered adequate but Tatas would have to exercise rigid economy and cooperate with Government and Legislature in reducing the burden on the consumer to a possible minimum. He said the assumption by Government of unfettered powers to impose offsetting duties to maintain effectiveness of protection had proved perplexing, but he assured that it would be exercised with discretion when occasion demanded it and usually it would be imposed after investigation by tariff. Similar powers were assumed by the Executive in the United States of America and Australia. The Tariff Board's estimate that the burden on the consumer would amount to a crore and a half was near the mark and their protective proposals gave protection in terms of *ad valorem*, rates ranging between 50 to 200 per cent. This was as high as having regard to the interests of the consumer, the Board could go. As for the period of protection, he said after three years a fresh enquiry will be necessary and a new Tariff Bill would have to be introduced. Because if this Bill lapsed Government would get no Customs Revenue from Iron and Steel. As three years period would not attract capital for new Iron and Steel works to raise internal competition Government had so framed the preamble as to assure the continuity of policy. Tatas, he said, were passing through a transition when keen foreign competition in contrasted steel market had increased the difficulties with the Corporation of Tatas. The industry must progress to an assured prosperity.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

After Lunch the Assembly resumed discussion on Tariff Bill. The President at the outset dealt with the various amendments. He made it clear that no motion could be made except in the nature of a proposal of grant. Amendments must be within the scope of the Bill and that they must not introduce into the Bill, new or foreign subjects. He declared that Dewan Chamanlal's amendment for nationalisation of industries was entirely outside the scope of the Bill, because it introduced a new subject, namely nationalisation and also various matters relating to the welfare of labour. He ruled Mr. Patel's amendment also out of order, because it introduced an additional subsidy.

A good deal of discussion ensued on the relevancy of amendments and whether the President at this stage could rule certain of them out of order.

Pandit Malaviya reiterated that at this stage, there could only be a general discussion and it was only after that, that the question of amendments come in. Mr. Jinnah and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer doubted the correctness of the course, which the President adopted.

Sir Alexander Muddiman observed that whichever motion was adopted, the principle of the Bill must be affirmed. The House could therefore proceed with the general discussion on the Bill.

TARIFF VERSUS BOUNTY.

Mr. W. S. J. Wilson (Representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce) said that they should not allow this great national industry of Tatas to close down or taken over by some foreign Company. But in his view the immediate assistance could be given a great deal more promptly by bounty basis than by what it was likely to be in the Tariff scheme. There were three means by which assistance could be given, Tariff, Bounty and by Loans. He dismissed the last as impossible and as regards the first (Tariff) Mr. Wilson remarked that it would cause great upheaval. He therefore preferred the second means, namely, that of bounty. If it was protective duty then he feared they could not achieve their object because in ports like Karachi, Bombay and Tuticorin or in Burma the duty would operate harshly.

If the House insisted on protective duties, then they must have a graduated scale, so as to relieve certain places like those referred to, but that was not the suggestion before the House. Moreover, the protective duties would penalise the whole of the steel trade and increase the cost of living, the cost of transport and cost of all purchases and of all domestic improvements in Municipal and utilitarian concerns. The country would for this purpose, have to be taxed one and a half crores. But if the Bounty suggestion was accepted, it would be much less than that. Moreover, the Bounty system would give a stronger stimulus to steel trade than protective duty and he therefore asked the House to accept his suggestion.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas paid a tribute to the able, impartial and colourless speech (Laughter) of Sir Charles Innes. He was surprised that in view of the existing depression. Mr. Wilson representing fifteen Chambers of Commerce, should have got up in the House and said that the Bill had been brought forward too early. On the other hand if there had been any further delay, it would have been disastrous.

He opposed Mr. Wilson's Bounty proposal and urged that the assurance that three years period did not mean that at the end of it, protection would be withdrawn, should be made clear and continuity of the policy of effectice protection should be explicitly set forth in the body of the Bill.

MR. NEOGY'S MOTION.

Mr. Neogy moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. He said the rulings of the Chair about certain amendments had strengthened his case for sending the Bill to a Select Committee. He said a good deal of points had to be discussed and cleared. He did not know what the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee was, but the effect of the proposals of the Tariff Board on ship-building industry of India must be considered and he hoped that Government would circulate confidentially among members of the Select Committee the proposals of the Mercantile Marine Committee, which might have bearing on the subject.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Pandit Malaviya wanted to be sure that before the country was called upon to bear the burden, provisions should be made to guard against foreign competitors leaving their countries and establishing themselves in India within Tariff walls. Protection must be given only to those industries in case of which capital, control and management was mainly in the hands of Indians. The preamble of the Bill was wrong and he wanted that instead of stating that aim was to foster and develop the steel industry the aim should be to protect and develop steel industry. Pandit Malaviya said he had heard that a Company with twenty crores capital had almost been formed to compete with Tatas and that its shareholders were not Indians. This was a great danger and an instance in question was the establishment recently of a big match producing Company in India. The Bill might specifically lay down that protection is given to Tata Steel Company, because as according to its preamble any manufacturer, be he American or English or Belgian, who established his works in British India, would be entitled to protection.

Mr. Jinnah in supporting the motion for the Bill to a Select Committee said that without protection the great industry of the Tatas would perish. He opposed the Bounty proposal of Mr. Wilson.

Sir Basil Blackett replied to some of the points raised in the debate. If Mr. Wilson's view was to be carried to its logical conclusion, then Government should have to abolish all Customs Duty on imported steel and all other Customs on the ground that Government took more out of the consumer than came into the Exchequer. If Government had to accept the doctrine of discriminating protection in any form, they could not improve the method chosen by the Tariff Board, the method of both Bounty and Tariff. The Bill was not in the interests of the Finance Member, because the Tariff Board's estimate of additional Customs Duty was slightly higher than was likely to prove the case. The Bill was not introduced merely to benefit the Tata Company. No Government could be expected to introduce a peace of Legislation purely to enable a Company to pay dividends to its shareholders. A Company like Tatas was not in need of spoonfeeding by Government but Government were convinced of the need for protection of the steel industry in general. "We are introducing the Bill because we are convinced that on the whole it is desirable in the general interests of India, to build up not merely the steel industry, but build up an industrial system in India and thereby remove the difficulties of the present lopsided development of India. We want to encourage development of industries and we want to develop other steel industries to compete with Tatas. It is true that the Bill is limited to three years, but that is because of uncertainties as to what will be the ultimate cost of production. Three years hence, it would undoubtedly be necessary to have another enquiry and there is no fear that protection will drop, because the Finance Member would lose a large amount of revenue if the Bill is not replaced by another."

Concluding, Sir Basil Blackett emphasised that protection must not be the end in view and urged progress in banking and educa toin. As regards the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, Sir Basil Blackett said that Government would not oppose the motion.

Mr. Chaman Lal described the Tariff Board as hush hush report and characterised it as a programme of exploiting the common people. He complained that the interests of labourers at Jamshedpur had not been looked after and they had not been protected. For example, the last strike settlement was never carried out. The Assembly consisting of representatives of people should not become gramophones of capitalists.

Dr. Gour demanded that continuity of the policy must be explicitly embodied in the Bill and a longer lease of live must be given to it and not confined to three years.

NATIONALISATION SUGGESTED.

Mr. Joshi while supporting the motion to a Select Committee said that they must develop the steel industry in the interests of the people. But the best method of protecting the industries of any country was to nationalise them. He favoured the Bounty system to increased import duties. He severely criticised the management of the Tatas in regard to labour whose representation of grievances were not even received. Mr. Joshi also criticised the Tariff Board for not paying sufficient attention to the interests of the labourers at Jamshedpur.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said that Sir Charles Innes had found himself between the devil and the deep sea, i.e. between a Free Trade England and a Protectionist India. He recalled how a foreign Government had crushed Indian industries and dumped India with her goods. The speaker thought that the preamble was not properly worded.

Mr. Patel was convinced that in view of the fact that Belgian structural steel was coming to India at Rs. 110 a ton, the protection proposed was very inadequate. He was in favour of nationalising the industry, but if this was not acceptable, then Government must give up half-hearted protection which would not save the industry and would unnecessarily put an enormous burden on the consumer. He agreed with Pandit Malaviya that the Bill was a standing invitation to the capitalist to come and start Iron works in India. So long as the Government in India was run by foreigners, such capital could not be prevented from entering the country, unless there was a national Government or the steel industry was nationalised. He entirely agreed with Mr Joshi to secure the recognition of the Labour Association at Jamshedpur and the setting up of a conciliation board.

SIR CHARLES' REPLY.

Sir Charles Innes then replied to the debate and said that if the preamble was not sufficiently clearly drafted to ensure a continuity of policy and invite new capital to the industry, then, it could be easily done in the Select Committee.

Referring to Dr. Gour's observations the Commerce Member, declared that he would not agree to any sort of protection to the locomotive industry.

Alluding to the speeches of Mr. Chiman-Lal, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Patel for the nationalisation of the industry, the speaker remarked that it was an entirely unsolicited testimonial to the efficiency of Government (laughter). But it was impossible for Government to run the Steel Industry. Government was perfectly satisfied with the scheme of protection embodied in the Bill, which, if carried out, would suffice the steel industry to tide over the difficulties that lay ahead although it would not enable that industry to pay large dividends. The issue before the House was whether it was prepared to preserve the existing steel industry. The House must present a united front although there might be difference of opinion as to the form the protection should take. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in their representation (received last night) had strongly supported protection and remarked that it would be nothing short of a calamity, if it was not given. Difference was only about the form.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITEE.

Mr. Neogy's motion to refer the Bill to the following Select Committee was carried:

Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Pal, Mr. R. Rao, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Peyarelal, Mr. Mahomed Yakub, Dr. Gour, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Lohokare, Mr. J. Mehta, Mr. Chimanlal, Mr. Joshi, Mr. De, Mr. S. K. Datta, Mr. D. P. Sinha and Mr. K. C. Neogy.

The Committee should report on or before the 30th May.

Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Gour and Mr. J. Mehta declared that they were shareholders of the Tata Company and wanted to let the House know that before they were appointed to the Committee.

The President put the motion for Select Committee to the House which unanimously agreed to it. This is the first time the Swarajists have agreed to sit on a Committee.

The House adjourned till 30th May.

DELIBERATION IN SELECT COMMITTEE.

SWARAJISTS PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 28.

While the general topic in Simla continues to be over what are freely characterised as outrageous recommendations of the Lee Commission, the interest centres round the fate of the Steel Protection Bill. The strong and representative Select Committee appointed last night deliberated the whole of to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. Jinnah on the main principles of the Bill and I understand, has cleared much of ground before it. No doubt great secrecy is maintained of the proceedings of the Select Committee which are always confidential, but judging from the conversations that took place among some members of the Assembly who although not on the Committee yet are supposed to be in the know of things, it would appear that several propositions were discussed and some important of them adopted. It will be remembered that there are no less than eight Swarajists on the Committee including Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Chimanlal. This is the first time that Swarajists appear on a Committee and I understand, they participated in the discussions. Pandit Motilal Nehru is reported to have kept the younger spirits of his party somewhat in check and that on the whole he was of very great help to the Committee with his suggestions. If this information of mine is correct then Government must have realised that the Swarajists are no impractical idealists as they were described in Delhi, but that their presence is of very great value if only they are approached in the right spirit. Fortunately the Steel Protection Bill is designed to save a great national industry like the Tatas and that is the reason why the Swarajists have been compelled to participate, but it is still a matter of speculation whether they will sit on any and every committee which would be formed by Government.

QUESTION OF NATIONALISATION.

Judging from the general discussion that took place yesterday in the Assembly and the various points that were brought forth then, it is possible that those points must have been covered in to-day's meeting of the Select Committee. It would be remembered that yesterday Mr. Patel was strong on the question of nationalisation of the Tatas industry and incidentally suggested that larger duties should be imposed on steel with a proviso, the excess income over 5 per cent. should come to the Government Exchequer. The proposal for nationalisation was also supported by Mr. Joshi. So one of these probably the former must have raised the question of nationalisation and as there was general opposition to it in the Assembly, so I presume there must have been opposition to it in the Committee as well. Indeed Pandit Motilal Nehru was recently reported in the Press to have stated that there could be no question of nationalisation of industry until we have a national government. It is, therefore, presumed that the question of nationalisation must have been rejected if not ruled out. Therefore, the undaunted Mr. Patel must have proposed his alternative suggestion that the Tatas must get five per cent. interest on the capital as a profit, the rest to go to the Exchequer. As there cannot be much objection to this proposition the Indian members of the Committee can be believed to have supported Mr. Patel, but it is difficult to say what would have happened. Probably it might have been lost in the end. Yesterday in the Assembly a strong feeling existed over the question of Labour so it is believed some Labour member on the Committee must have mooted this question, but as it is clearly beyond the scope of the Bill it is possible that the Committee instead of making any new modification in the Bill might have recommended to Government to see that fair wages were secured and Labour was recognised. It is, however, generally well-known that Government have all along been contemplating a law dealing with Labour organisation, so it is believed that the Committee must have been assured by Government spokesmen on the subject. It is, however, difficult to expect any special clause inserted in the Tariff Bill on this aspect of the matter.

QUESTION OF BOUNTIES.

The favourite question of bounties must have been raised by Mr. Wilson and judging from the composition of the Committee and Government's view as explained by Sir Charles Innes yesterday it will not be wrong to infer that his proposition might have been rejected by a majority. Then there remains only the question of foreign capital on which Pandit Malaviya was strong yesterday as also the question of continuity of protection so vigorously pleaded by Dr. Gour and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. These points must also have cropped up in the Committee to-day. Information on these two points is somewhat meagre, but if what I guess from the general talks is true then the Committee must have proposed to Government that steps must be taken to see that Indian capital and Indian industrial development are directly promoted and that provisions offering preferential advantages to them as against foreign capital and foreign undertakings must be made if not in the Bill at least by some other means, for example, by an amendment of the Companies Act. Sir Charles Innes in his closing speech yesterday emphasised that it would not be difficult to make an amendment in the Bill. The Select Committee is to see that the life of the Bill was extended, while protective duties and bounties as at present proposed were fixed for three years so that it is not difficult also to infer that the Commerce Member must have agreed to a similar suggestion in the Committee. On the whole the Committee is reported to have made great headway with the Bill and if everything goes off well to-morrow with the consideration of the detailed provisions of the Bill it is easy to predict that the passage of the Bill in the Assembly would be a simple matter.

PECULIARITY OF STYLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Vox Populi deals faithfully with the "Indian Daily Mail," and I have nothing to add.

There is however one point to which I wish briefly to refer. It is the writer's peculiarity of style. Take for example, the sentence—"No one looks to Mr. Shaukat Ali as an aspirant of soul force and what is one to think of a writer who would contend that. . . . Mr. Shaukat Ali could have accomplished what the Military took many days to effect."

There's a composition! In to-day's issue we read under the heading "A big advance" "It is when one casts one's mind back over the years"—etc.

Observe the grotesque phraseology! It neither pips nor squeaks as in London. A few weeks ago the same writer made the interesting suggestion that English should be *the one* unversal language for all Indian.

Upon reading this—"one casts one's mind back" to what Shakespeare said:—

"And where the devil did *he* learn our language."

(Tempest 2-2.)

"Here is a silly stately style indeed"

(Henry VI, 4-7.)

The style of the writer who attacked Mahatma Gandhi and the "Chronicle" appears to me, to bear a very striking resemblance to the style of the Corporation speeches of the proprietor of the paper.—Yours. etc.,

EUROPEAN.

Poona, May 26.

RATODERO CASE JUDGMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LARKHANA, May 27.

Mr. Irvin, District Magistrate, Larkhana, delivered judgment in the Ratodero Case. He released Parcharam Arya and two other boys.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

AUTHORITIES DECIDE TO MAKE IT PURELY LOCAL.

MAHATMA'S WISHES CARRIED OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, May 28.

In response to Mr. Naicker's appeal several volunteers have arrived at Vaikom from Tamil Nadu to offer Satyagraha or to render any other assistance. The authorities have not yet issued any externment orders either on the Akalis or on other outsiders. Satyagrahis are keeping up their daily march in relays in the meanwhile. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is still at Vaikom studying the situation and advising the workers regarding the future conduct of the campaign.

The District Magistrate, Kottayam has served an order on Mr. T. G. Sreedharan of Trivandrum and Mr. Thirumeninatha Nadar of Aruppukkottai prohibiting them from making speeches in Kottayam district for fifteen days as he finds their speeches are likely to incite class hatred among His Highness' subjects and bring the authority into contempt.

Swami Bodheswaranand, an Arya missionary from Nagercoil has arrived at Vaikom. He has handed in a collection from South Travancore in aid of the Satyagraha Fund amounting to Rs. 100.

Mr. Rajagopalachari addressed another crowded gathering last evening when he explained why Mahatmaji had asked them to carry on the campaign as purely local one and why they had to decline all help which came from outside the Madras Presidency.

UNTOUCHABILITY COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

An emergency meeting of the Untouchability Committee was held yesterday evening at Cochin attended among others by Messrs. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudinpad, K. Madhavan Nair and P. Ramuni Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. A. K. Govindan Channar presided. In accordance with Mahatmaji's wishes it was resolved that the Untouchability Committee should hereafter make its own arrangements to feed the Satyagrahis and that the Committee should correspond with the S. G. P. C. regarding their decision. The Committee further resolved that all non-Hindus who were still connected with the campaign should withdraw as their participation was against the principle of Satyagraha. Other resolutions were to the effect that Volunteers need not offer Satyagraha hereafter during nights and that contributions from outside the Madras Presidency should only be utilised in carrying on general propaganda work for the removal of untouchability.

Mr. Kurur Nambudirirad against whom the Travancore Government have issued externment order has been prevailed upon by the Committee not to disobey the order and the Court if he is arrested. He will, therefore, remain in Cochin and direct the campaign at Vaikom.

Dr. Varadarujulu Naidu wires from Salem that he is arriving here *en route* Vaikom to-morrow morning. Several Congress workers have gone to Vaikom last night including Messrs. Santhanam, Ramanathan and Thangaperumal Pillai.

"THE TILAK BUST."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with the Tilak Bust affair, please allow me to say a few words through your columns.

Dr. Paranjpye in his letter to you, has stated his reasons for the inability to meet the wishes of the subscribers in the matter of the site for the Tilak bust; and now it is for the subscribers to form their own opinion regarding the force and adequacy of them. The point I wish to emphasize is that, the students contributed lavishly and sometimes almost beyond their means because the memorial was going to be associated with the Fergusson College. I cannot bring myself to think that they would have contributed big sums like twenty-five, fifty and even a hundred to any outside memorial fund. The fundamental object of the memorial must be understood to be to associate it with the Fergusson College and every other consideration must be subordinated to this one. I have to request the subscribers to keep this essential fact in mind to vote for the proposal to hand over the bust to the College.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. KELKAR,
Member, Executive Committee.

Poona, May 24.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson attended a lecture by Mr. Kincaid at the Frere Hall, Mahabaleshwar on Wednesday 28th May.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson will leave Government House Mahabaleshwar on the afternoon of Monday 2nd June and will arrive at the Government House Ganeshkhind the same evening, to take up their residence for the monsoon.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN ASSAM.

LEGAL SERFDOM.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., contributes the following article to the "Servant of India":—

The question of securing full freedom for the labourers working on the tea-gardens in Assam is one of the most serious and urgent labour problems in India. The history of indentured labour in Assam is very sad, of which thinking Englishmen will always feel ashamed. The plantation of tea for commercial purposes began about 60 years ago. There was and still is ample uncultivated land available: in fact, the Assamese can get land for cultivation merely for the asking; but sufficient labour was never forthcoming. Tea-gardens from the beginning had to bring in labour from outside and the labourers generally belong to the uncivilized tribes. In the initial stage a suggestion was made even for imposing heavy taxes on land with a view to compelling the Assamese to go to tea-gardens for work, but the Government could not be persuaded to accept this preposterous plan. The importation of labour from outside is costly; the planters have to incur an expenditure of between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per head to bring each labourer to the garden. Naturally the planters desired to keep a firm hold on such labour as they obtained and for that purpose they asked for legislation punishing desertion and refusal to work as a criminal offence. The planters were mostly British and the Government also being British, the desired legislation could easily be obtained. The labourers were almost without any protection and scandals of the worst type were in existence for a long time. A part of this legislation has now either been repealed or abrogated by executive notifications or reformed, and some of the worst scandals regarding the conditions of life and work have been removed. But the laws which are still on the Statute Book are highly objectionable and inconsistent with the British spirit of freedom. The whole system on which the plantations have been established is such as to help the restriction of freedom still further.

ECONOMIC CONDITION.

Before describing the present legislation and the system mentioned above, it will be convenient to place before the readers a few facts regarding the situation. The total area of Assam is 61,000 sq. miles and the population 79,00,000, giving an average of 130 persons per sq. mile. There are about 880 tea-gardens with a total area of 14,00,000 acres of land, of which about 4,00,000 acres are at present under tea. The total annual production of manufactured tea is about 23 crores of pounds, yielding to the planters an annual income of about Rs. 8 crores. The total population on the tea-gardens is 9,16,000 out of whom 6.51,000 are actual workers and 2,65,000 are dependents. Of the people on the tea gardens 3,30,000 persons were born in Assam. Most of them live on the gardens; only about half a per cent. do not live on the gardens. As regards the economic condition of the labouring population exact figures of the average wages for the province are not available. But the average maximum wage may be estimated at between Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per month for an adult male, between Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 for an adult woman and about Rs. 4 for a working child. Concessions in the form of free housing, cheap rice, free medical treatment, land for private rice cultivation may be estimated to give each family an additional average monthly income of about Re. 1 or about four annas per head per month. The average annual cost of housing a family, say, of four persons is estimated at between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20. In leisure time each family on an average cultivates two-fifths of an acre of rice-land giving an annual income of Rs. 12 or Re. 1 per family per month or 4 annas per month for each working member. The labourers also do not pay for grazing their cattle if they have any and also for fuel which they themselves gather in the leisure time from the garden forest. But the aggregate total value of these concessions cannot exceed the figure given above.

THREE LAWS WHICH MAKE FOR SERFDOM.

Although I have given the above figure regarding the income of labourers on the tea-gardens, it is not my object to discuss at length their economic conditions in this article. My immediate and main purpose is to point out how little freedom the labourer possesses and to suggest measures for restoring it to him. There are three legislative measures on the Statute Book which can compel a workman to work for an employer with whom he has made an agreement for service and which in case of his refusal to serve can punish him with imprisonment as a criminal offender. The Assam Emigration Act (VI of 1901 as amended later) is one of such legislative measures. Some sections of this Act, notably the section giving power to the planter to arrest a labourer, have been withdrawn by executive notification. The operation of the Act as well as of some its sections is also restricted to certain areas. Unfortunately these notifications are so numerous that it is very difficult to say what the exact position of this particular law is. It is true that at present very few agreements are signed under its provisions, and in practice it is only used to give the Local Government power to inspect the gardens. But the Act still remains on the Statute Book and it is still within the power of the Government to cancel the notifications and revive the most objectionable features of the Act without the sanction of the Legislature.

The second piece of legislation of a similar nature is the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act (XIII of 1859 as amended in 1920). Under this Act the agreement for service can specifically be enforced by sending a labourer to jail if he has taken an advance of money. This advance is given and is always allowed to remain with the labourer in order to keep him under the operation of this Act. Concerning the true nature of the advance a judicial officer has stated: "The cases that have come before me were always cases where the employer had given an advance with the object of reducing him (the employee) to a state of slavery." As the Government of India have now admitted that this Act is against the modern spirit and agreed to repeal it before 1926, nothing further is necessary to be said about it.

The third legislative measure which serves the purpose of maintaining the hold of the employer on the employee is section 492 of the Indian Penal Code. This section is not yet used on the tea-gardens, but the danger is that if the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act is repealed, this section of the Penal Code may be put in force. From my talk with some lawyers in Assam who have some experience of the cases of tea-garden labourers I may say that this danger may prove to be real.

EMPLOYERS' DEVICES AND OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES.

This threefold legislation is clearly intended to keep the labourer under control. At present only Act XIII of 1859 is mainly relied upon in Assam The fear of criminal prosecution and imprisonment binds the labourer to the garden. No doubt the labourer can plead ill-treatment or some other excuse. But he is too illiterate and poor to take advantage of this plea and get proper legal assistance. Moreover, the Assam Labour Enquiry Committee has found that this legislation has tended to keep down the wages as well as to make recruitment of new labourers difficult. This legal restriction upon the freedom of the labourer on the tea-gardens is also strengthened by various other devices and circumstances. Chief among these is the agreement among the members of the Planters' Association. By the first article of this agreement all labourers living within the area of a garden are to be considered coolies of that garden. The remaining articles prohibit the employment of labourers of one garden by another and penalties are provided for a breach of this agreement and compensation for the recruitment expenses can be claimed. The joint operation of the Act and this agreement among the planters practically places the labourer at the mercy of the employer and reduces him to a state of slavery. Even if the labourer of one garden wants to marry a girl working on another garden he cannot do so unless he provides a labourer as a substitute for his intending wife, the substitute generally being found in his sister or some other relative. The necessity for providing a substitute is sometimes avoided by the managers of the tea-gardens themselves coming to some agreement for the interchange of labourers.

Besides this agreement there are other circumstances which tend to restrict the freedom of the labourer. One of them is that the labourers have generally to live on the garden estates which are generally very large, sometimes extending to more than 5,000 acres. In the first place the labourer cannot easily leave the garden without his master knowing of it. Every garden has its own chowkidars (guards) who are not above using their power (though illegally used) to prevent the labourer from leaving the garden estate. But the worst effect of the labourers living on these vast estates is that the labourers are prevented from coming into contact with any outside influence. No outsider, however well intentioned he may be, can easily approach the labourer without making himself liable for prosecution for trespass, with the result that no agency for social, religious or educational work can start its activities among the labourers without the permission of the managers of the gardens. No one can think of organising unions. Most of the roads leading to the gardens and especially the residential quarters of the labourers are private. This want of contact with the outside world prevents the labourers from coming under civilising influences. They have to spend their life amongst people of the same status and condition. Managers of the tea-gardens under these circumstances can exercise an almost unlimited power and influence over the labourers and all the evils of the old feudal system are introduced into a new tract of country.

Another circumstance which to some extent, though much smaller, restricts the freedom of the labourer is the fact that the labourer's home is at a great distance and the journey back is costly. Some of the labourers go to Assam from the Madras Presidency, some from Central Provinces and United Provinces. Few can afford to find money to pay for the railway fare.

GIVE THE LABOURER HIS FREEDOM.

All these circumstances together completely reduce the labourer to a state of practical slavery. Unfortunately he has no means of freeing himself from his serfdom. He has no education to be self-reliant. There are very few schools on the tea-gardens. Out of nearly 10,00,000 labourers on the tea-gardens only 5000 are literate the percentage of literacy being thus only .5. They have no organisation and cannot have any under the present circumstances. The employers generally regard any improvement in the condition of the labourers as regards education and organisation as being against their interests. The Government and the Legislatures are, to say the least, indifferent. The Government of Assam have nominated the manager of a large garden as a labour representative on the Assam Legislative Council. This gentleman, is, I know, a very sympathetic employer; but it will certainly be a very hard task for him to reconcile his position as a member of the Planters' Association with the position which he has accepted as a representative of labourer.

But the present position cannot be allowed to last any longer. The Government of India as well as the Assam Government must move along and introduce into their administration a greater spirit of freedom and justice not only for the educated and higher classes, but even in the treatment of the most ignorant and the poorest of the poor. The members of the Indian Legislature as well as of the Assam Provincial Legislature will be failing in their duty if they allow the labourers on the tea-gardens of Assam to continue any longer in their present condition of bondage. Political freedom will have no value to the working classes of the country if it is not to be used for freeing them from the fetters which are forged to keep them in a state of serfdom. The Labour Party in England has also a duty to perform in this matter. The British Government and the British Planters are solely responsible for depriving the labourers on the tea-gardens of their freedom and the British Labour Party ought to help in giving it back to them. Even the League of Nations cannot escape from its responsibility in this matter if it desires, as it ought, to remove the slightest vestige of slavery from the nations which are its constituent members. Is it too much to hope that the joint effect of the co-operation of all these forces will result in immediately restoring to freedom the poor and helpless labourers on the tea-gardens of Assam?

HOW CAN FREEDOM BE RESTORED?

If this object is to be achieved, the first thing necessary to be done is the simultaneous repeal of the threefold legislation mentioned above. The repeal of only the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act contemplated by the Government of India will still make it possible for the evil to revive. Along with the repeal of this law it will be necessary to enact legislation on the lines of the Indian Factories Act to regulate the conditions of life and work on the tea-gardens and enable Government to inspect these conditions. The Assam Labour Enquiry Committee has emphasised the need for better inspection.

Legislation may also be necessary to declare the agreements signed by the members of the Planters' Association and putting restrictions upon the employment of labourers, as being illegal on the ground of public interests and public morals. As long as the agreement exists labourers on the tea-gardens cannot be really free.

It is also necessary to declare all residential areas on the tea-gardens and the roads leading thereto to be open to the public in order that the labourers on the gardens may be freely approached by people unconnected with the gardens and may thus be brought into real contact with outside civilising influences and their organization may become possible.

Moreover, it is necessary to put a stop to the system of allowing large estates to be placed under single proprietorship. The present estates must be divided into small allotments to be owned by the labourers themselves who should be free to sell the leaves to any factory which gives the best price, for manufacturing them into tea. The best plan will be to place these factories in the hands of Co-operative Societies of the labourers themselves. These Societies may even be encouraged to own the gardens themselves.

Even when the abovementioned proposals are adopted, the condition of the labourers will not be really improved unless vigorous steps are taken for their education. A small cess may be levied on the tea-gardens for the creation of the Labourers' Welfare and Education Fund in order that the necessary financial resources be made available. The industry, being well-established, can easily bear the imposition of such a cess.

It is also necessary to give the labourers a larger representation on the Legislatures, the representatives being elected by the labourers themselves through their organizations, which also must be brought into existence without delay. It must be admitted that the present state of ignorance of the workers makes such organization difficult, but the representation of labourers through their own organizations even when the latter are not solid, will be better than the present method by which even an employer could be nominated to represent the employees. Steps must also be taken to fix the minimum wage from time to time and to make, by legislation, adequate provision against old age, sickness and unemployment. The present peculiar position of the labourers on the tea-gardens as immigrants into a new province makes the adoption of these measures in their case more urgent than in the case of the workers in the country as a whole. The Assam Labour Enquiry Committee has fully endorsed the need for better provision in this matter. Sympathetic planters have even now taken some steps in this direction, but what is wanted is a system made applicable to all by legislation.

Lastly, it is necessary to stop the system of recruitment by individual planters. The work of recruitment should hereafter be undertaken by Government agency in order to enable the emigrant to return without difficulty to his home if he finds the conditions on the gardens unsuitable for him. He should at the time of recruitment be provided with a pass to travel back to his home free. The tea industry as a whole should be asked to contribute toward the expenses of recruitment.

NIZAM'S RIGHT TO THE BERARS

(Continued from page 6.)

it then now to be flashed across the board? Knowing as we do about the present temper of the people in British India, one should not wonder if the people *en masse* voted for the Nizam, if a referendum were made to them and they were allowed to make a free choice, especially in view of the solemn promise and declaration made by H. E. H. It would be an interesting experiment—growth of a responsible autonomy under an absolute Ruler. Why not? Mr. Abyankar is at pains to show that such a Government is impossible.

Every one conversant with the constitutional history of England knows that responsible Government has been wrenched by the "most determined people" in the world from no less determined absolute monarchs and that the present British constitution has been the outcome of a gradual process "broadening" from precedent to precedent." The force that substained this process has been united and organised public opinion. As Professor Seely has said somewhere there is nothing to prevent the English King from passing a law to the effect that all red-haired persons should be put to death, but that whether any English King would seriously think of doing so in these days is another matter. It is therefore public opinion that matters and people get the Government they deserve.

Constitutional position.

It would be a false analogy to compare the constiutional position of the Indian States with that of the Government of India. It would be more pertinent to compare it with that of the Tudors or stuarts. We will not dive into Dicey or Bagehot (like Mr. Abhyankar) to draw our inspiration in the case, but take a commonsense view of the Indian situation. We have, in our Indian States, the phenomenon of autocratic Rulers (supported by British Arms), and a public opinion, which is dormant smouldering, but not vocal as in British India. The constitutional position of the Government of India is that their power to legislate is derived from a higher power so that the Government of India is bound by the laws they make, where as in the Indian State, a Ruler may unmake a law to-morrow, which he has made to-day. But a Ruler, however autocratic, is in a better position to know the trend of public opinion however dormant in his small state than the Government of India are in their vast territories, however blatant the public opinion may be in the latter. And his power to set his will against that of his people is measured by the strength or intensity of the latter. It does not require much political imagination to think that it would be easier for organised public opinion to obtain full responsible Government for an Indian Ruler than from powerful alien Government, with their large army and machine guns. It is a well-known fact that the Indian States have been modelling their Governments on the lines of British India. the goal of which (the latter) is dominion States. It has become a matter of keen struggle between a foreign bureaucracy and the people in British India and it will be long before the goal is reached. The struggle in Indian States will not be so keen, for after all it is native Rule that prevails there and there are no foreign axes to be ground.

It will appear that the struggle in British India is one for economic and political freedom. The one we already have in the Indian States, the other H. E. H. the Nizam has graciously promised to the Berarees, if he succeeds in his claim. The present writer is neither Beraree nor does he hold a brief for Hyderabad. But it seems a pity that a promise so solemnly made by H. E. H. should not be taken advantage of by the Berarees to work out their political destiny under an indigenous Ruler of *the* premier state in India; and that attempts should be made to thwart the course of justice by bringing in extraneous considerations thus obscuring the real issue on the Berar question.

The undersigned would therefore earnestly request his brother in Berar to pause and consider.

(i) Above all whether justice *shall* be done to the Premier Indian State or not.

(ii) Whether an Indian Rule, with all its draw-backs, may not have some good points to recommend it. Has it ever occurred to the people in British India why the two Chief Committees in India—Hindus and Mahomedans—have been living more peaceably and happily together in the Indian States than in British India. We never hear of any tension between them in the Indian States.

(iii) Whether it would not be worth while trying the experiment of Responsible Autonomy in a province of an Indian State, such as is promised by H. E. Highness, in the midst of the prolonged agony of the "Reforms" in British India.

(iv) Will the people of the Berars allow themselves to be hood-winked and bamboozled by *ad heminem* arguments such as are being advanced against the straight course of justice in the case.

SUKKAR CREMATION GROUND.

A Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent writes A public meeting of the Hindus of Hyderabad was held under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha in connection with Sukkar Cremation Ground affair. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the Hindus of Hyderabad condemns the action of the Government in unnecessarily insisting upon the removal of the Sukkar Cremation Ground from its present site and warns the Government that if the masana is forcibly removed from its present site, it is sure to wound the religious feelings of the Hindus. The meeting assures the Hindus of Sukkar that Hyderabad Hindus have full sympathy with them in this matter and will be prepared to help them by all legitimate and peaceful means."

COUNCIL OF STATE.

MR. SETHNA'S QUESTIONS.

The following additional questions have been submitted by the Hon. Mr. Pheroz C. Sethna to the Council of State:—

1. (a) If it is a fact that for the reformed Legislative Council in Ceylon the Government there have established Territorial Electorates as well as Communal Electorates for the following minorities:—

(b) if these minorities will be entitled to plural voting because they have registered their names in both the Communal as also in the Territorial Electorates.

(c) if it is a fact that the domiciled Indians in Ceylon can register their votes only in the Territorial Electorate but not in the Indian Electorate, whereas the non-domiciled Indian can register their names in both and if so, will Government request the Ceylon Government to see that domiciled Indians in Ceylon are also given a right to register their names in both Electorates?

2. Will Government be pleased to say (1) if any decision is arrived at in regard to Aden or is likely to be arrived at soon and (2) if the Indian Legislature will be consulted should it be proposed to transfer Aden to the Colonial Secretary.

3. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to newspaper accounts in regard to the establishment of a Match factory or factories by a Swedish Company?

(b) Is the company registered in India or in England?

(c) What percentage of its capital is held by Indians and what by non-Indians?

(d) Has the Company applied for any concessions and if so what they are granted.

IN AID OF BALIWALLA MEMORIAL FUND.

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

On Saturday last Messrs. Nakkubhai Shah and Dorabjee Dhunjeesha Kharas organised a drama "Parijath Pareen" in Gujarathi at the Victoria Theathre. The house was fully packed. The performance was successfully staged by actors and actresses, who worked under the late Mr. Kurshed Baliwalla, the well-known actor of Bombay. The parts taken by Mr. Navgiri and Miss Munni were very much appreciated by the audience. Especially the national song on late Messrs. Dadabhoy Navroji, Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Tata and Sir Pherozshan Mehta was splendidly sung by Miss Munni, who was asked to repeat the same song over and over again. At the second interval, Mr. Nakkubhai came on the stage and said that he, a Hindu, thought it his duty to make the work and memory of late Mr. K. Baliwalla green, especially for the splendid work done by him for the Indian stage. He said that he wanted to organise such a memorial, as would be taken advantage of by every actor and actress of all caste and creed; and that he had chosen to have some beds in Dr. Masina's Hospital for the benefit of the abovesaid persons and towards that end in view came forward with this performance. He announced that about Rs. 1800 was collected by the sale of tickets. Mr. M. Pochkhanawalla then spoke for about 10 minutes, giving shortly the life of late Mr. Baliwalla and the good work he had done for this city, adding that every Parsee should not fail in his or her duty to make this noble scheme of Mr. Nakkubhai successful, and appealed to every one who was present there to contribute to the Memorial Fund started in the memory of late Mr. Baliwalla. Then he requested Dr. Masina to speak a few words. Dr. Masina came on the stage and spoke about late Mr. Baliwalla, whom he had known for a long time. He thanked Messrs. Nakkubhai Shah and Dorabjee Dhunjisha Kharas for coming forward to help his Hospital at the time of great need. He wished that every theatre would follow the noble example set by Mr. Nakkubhai and his friend Mr. Dorabjee. He also gave a brief history of the late Mr. Baliwalla and the work done by him on the stage and outside, and said that his name was familiar to the theatre-going public, that he was a master of the art, and those who worked under him were to-day some of the best actors and actresses in India. At the end, Mr. Nakkubhai announced that several ladies and gentlemen have subscribed to the Fund to the extent of Rs. 2000 and appealed to the public to subscribe to the Fund.

Mr. Navigiri, one of those who worked under Mr. Baliwalla thanked all those present at the play and chiefly Messrs. Nakkubhai Shah and Dorabji D. Kharas for organising this Fund in memory of his late master. The performance came to a close with a Parsee National Anthem song.

All those who desire to subscribe to this Fund can send the same either to Mr. Nakkubhai Sha or Mr. Dorabji Dhunjeesha Kharas, c/o Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo, Bombay.

In memory of Baliwalla, for the benefit of the Hospital two more performances are organised, one on the 1st proximo and the other on the 2rd proximo.

(Continued from column 6.)

chayat; and lastly, on the statements made by Hindu and Muslim witnesses before the Third Class Magistrate and the police on the day of the death and the following day, including the statement of a maulvie who, on being approached by the Muslim constables, declined to give *fatwa* for Narbhirsing's conversion in the latter's absence. The police are alleged to be making great efforts to whitewash the whole affair and one very serious omission being the failure to have the body examined. The panchayat refused to burn the body unless the body was first examined but the Police Jamadar had the corpse buried only an hour or two before the arrival of the Third Class Magistrate to inquire into the matter. Kamal Khan, the Sub-Inspector did not have the body exhumed, even when later on the D.S.P. wired that the body be exhumed and examined and doctors were available at places within from two hours' to two days' call. The post mortem examination has been now held, 29 days after the burial, with the result that the doctor has declared his inability to say whether death was due to murder or suicide. I am arranging to send a committee on behalf of the Congress Committee to proceed to the spot for investigation and report.

THE SINDH SENSATION.

ALLEGED MURDER OF NAIK NARBIR SINGH.

CONFLICTING VERSIONS OF THE AFFAIR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, May 27.

In connection with Naik Narbir Singh's alleged murder by the Musalman constables of the Special Force at Nagarparkar, Mr. Noor Mahomed, M.L.C., has issued a statement characterising the story of the murder as given by the representative of the "Tharee" of Nagarparkar as a complete lie.

"It is not the first time," Mr. Noor Mahomed continues, "that the deceased who was a confirmed drunkard went off his head. Many times before he had relapses, he ran away from his quarters for days and weeks together and had the most violent temper usual in such cases. Of this is on previous record. The deceased blew away his brains with a rifle and was decidedly of unsound mind."

Mr. Noor Mahomed concludes:—"It is a clear case of suicide and has nothing whatsoever to do with forcible conversion, but in these days of Hindu-Muslim tension, capital has been made out of an ordinary occurrence. A body of men who gave protection to wealthy Hindus of the entire country side from dangerous dacoits at considerable risk and discomfort have been, without the least justification, dragged in to serve the purpose of what is nothing more than a wild propaganda."

EXHUMED BODY CREMATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, May 28.

The corpse of Narbhirsing Gurkha Havaldar who is alleged to have been murdered by his constables at Kasba, a village in Sindh for refusal to be converted to Islam, has been exhumed nearly a month after he was buried. It is reported that only a skeleton was found, skull-bones being broken and that the doctor has reported his inability to say wehther the death was due to murder or suicide. Hindus of the village who had formerly refused to burn his body until medical examination had taken place now took charge of the skeleton and burnt it with Hindu rites. The skull-bones have been sent by police to the headquarters at Mirpurkhas.

DONATION OF A LAC.

Seth Sitaldas of Shikarpur has donated one lakh of rupees for establishing an institution for child welfare and training midwives.

FELLOWSHIP FOR PROF. VASWANI.

Prof. Vaswani has been offered a Fellowship of the Philosophical Society of England.

A DEPUTATION TO THE COMMISSIONER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, May 26.

Regarding the alleged attempt at forcible conversion of Naik Narbhirsing by four Muslim constables and his subsequent alleged murder by them owing to his refusal to be converted, a deputation of three or four Thakur zamindars is being sent to the Commissioner to clear the conduct of the constables and support the police theory that there was neither attempt at forcible conversion nor murder but that Narbhirsingh committed suicide in a fit of insanity.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Dr. Choithram, President, Sindh Provincial Congress Committee, wires from Hyderabad under date the 27th:—

"With reference to the misleading telegram sent to Press by Mr. Noor Mahomed that the Sind Press, has, on the authority of the dismissed patwari, published news of the alleged murder of Narbhirsing, by his Muslim constables for refusing to be a Mussalman and that the story of his murder is a complete lie, the facts really are that I myself received intimation of the above facts as early as 22nd April i.e., within four days of the tragedy, which took place on the 18th, about 100 miles from the railway station. The local press published the news on 1st May, whereas Mr. Dhallomal the alleged dismissed patwari, did not reach the scene of the tragedy till 7th May and his report only confirmed what had already appeared in the Press. It is false that Mr. Dhallomal is a member of the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee and the special representative of the "Tharri" is the dismissed patwari. The allegations in the Press about the attempt at forced conversion and subsequent murder are based first on the letter of a reliable citizen of Nagar Parkar sent by him to the Congress workers of Mirpurkhas on the very day of the death and inquest; secondly on the long detailed letter sent by eight chief citizens of Nagar Parkar to Mukhi Jethanand, member of the Bombay Council long before the "Tharri" representative reached the scene of the tragedy, thirdly on the petition to the Commissioner of Sindh, signed by eleven members of Nagar Parkar pan-

(Continued in Column 5.)

CALCUTTA LETTER.

GANDHI-SWARAJIST STATEMENTS AND AFTER.

TARKESHWAR STRUGGLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The passing away of Sir Ashutosh Choudhury removes from our midst one of Bengal's foremost sons. Though Sir Ashutosh was far from well for several months, his death came as a shock to all. If professional success and eminence as a lawyer were his only claims to recognition, Sir Ashutosh Choudhury would still have received public applause in unstinted measure. He was not much in the limelight of politics for the last few years. But when the rude hand of the police touched Srimati Basanti Devi during the upheaval of two years ago, he rushed to the Governor of Bengal and made him realise the perilous folly of such policy. In the old partition days, Sir Ashutosh Chaudhury played a leading part, and was responsible for a statement which caused much controversy and is still quoted. He said that a subject people have no politics. His death is a loss to the province and country in a hundred ways. He was not a man of limited equipment capable of distinction in only one or two fields of activity. His interests and activities were manifold. National education, Literature, Music, Art, the Calcutta University, the Legislative Council, Social Reforms, Politics,—these were a few of his interests, and he was occupied with many of these at the same time for several years. Public life in Bengal suffers an irreparable loss in his death. But, like all great men, Sir, Ashutosh will live in the monument of his work, and in the tradition of his example. That is no small solace. Still, we shall see no more this fine spirit who always stood for culture, refinement and peace. And we who are left behind, while we admire the brilliance of his life, may be pardoned the weakness of a tear, now that he has passed away.

GANDHI-SWARAJIST STATEMENTS AND AFTER.

The dead go on a long journey from which there is no returning. But those who live still go on with their conflicts and passions, thanks to the strange medley called life. The statements of Mahatma Gandhi, and of Messrs .C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru, have hardly been made public, and political adversaries have already struck the sinister note. Mr. S. N. Mallick, late Minister and President of the Calcutta Corporation, and no mean publicist, has told us of the disunion that now exists and is bound to widen between Mahatmaji and the captains of the Swaraj party. The "Statesman" sees in it all but the accomplishment of a rupture between the two. Mr. Mallick would have us believe that the reluctance on the part of the Swaraj leaders to accept the word "obstruction" is only a quibble to get out of the opprobrium which their policy in the Councils is said to have brought on their heads. This is somewhat amusing and smacks of electioneering invective. It is just as well that Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's views have also been published. He has pointed out with much lucidity the extraordinary spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation which pervades every line of the two statements. Far from creating disharmony, the Conferences and the resultant statements have helped to draw the pro-Council men and the no-Changers together and has given both a programme at once practical and effective. Mr. Sen Gupta has made no secret of the point that it is the policy of his party to create a crisis and maintain a crisis. Lord Morley said once, no body need worry about India as there was no crisis there. The Labour Government, according to Mr. Sen Gupta, would surely wish to do justice to India if they had a clearer majority the next elections. But a crisis in India is necessary, according to Mr. C. R. Das's henchman, so that it can furnish the Labour party some justification for bringing forward a more drastic measure of political reform than has so far been possible. Coming as this does almost simultaneously with the publication of Lord Olivier's letter to Mr. Satyamurti of Madras, our Anglo-Indian friends are sure to assume that a secret compact exists between the Labour Cabinet and the Indian Extremist party. Col. Kayes might now find a new subject for investigation, and there need be no doubt that he will receive in abundant measure the support of Lal Bazar.

SATYAGRAHA AT TARKESHWAR.

Since I wrote to you last, affairs in Tarakeshwar have been growing from bad to worse. The Mahant who came to Calcutta and has been busy interviewing some big men, seems to have stayed on here and made Calcutta more or less a place of open hiding. In Tarkeshwar, however, his Gurkhas and men whom in all politeness, we can only describe as goondas, have been dispensing a variety of justice which would have done honour to the tribes which followed the banner of Chungiz Khan or Nadirshah. Swami Sachidanand was surrounded and assaulted by these men in so brutal a manner, that the venerable man was believed to have been done to death. He was not only assaulted but carried away by this gang of hooligans into some building where he might well have been murdered had it not been for a miracle of deliverance. A Sub-inspector of Police who tried to save the Swamiji was chased by armed Gurkhas, and it was also a wonder that this officer was able to escape with his life. The Receiver who was appointed by the Court was not allowed entrance into the Mahant's palace by the palace guards.

The police on their side have arrested the actual asailants, and have let go one of the Mahant's henchman who is alleged to be the inspirer of this hand of miscreants. Against him, we are told, there is no evidence. But to the people of Tarkeswar, however, it is a case of gross partiality, and some even allege connivance.

The most heroic part of the whole story is the march to the jail of Satyagrahis in batlhes of four with the Gita in their hand, and a song on their lips. All the stirring memories of 1921 and 1922 are now repeated. Women, keen on the honour of their sex, have come out in their numbers to offer Satyagraha and put an end to the atrocities of the Mahant. Young men have not been wanting to volunteer as Satyagrahis. Arrested and placed on trial, they have refused to give an undertaking, not to offer Satyagraha again. The labourers in the Railway workshops have been proceeding in large numbers to Tarkeshwar, to attempt entry into the Mahant's palace. Where trains would not stop, thousands of men and women have sat on the lines and defied the engine to run over them. The number of people going to Tarkeshwar to offer Satyagraha or cheer the young men who are doing it, has been increasing so much, that the authorities had to cancel all trains to and from this centre of the storm.

What the end of all this will be no one can tell. But Bengal is determined to end the scandal and the shame of it. The spirit of Bengal, young and old, is well embodied in this stirring appeal with which Acharya Roy opened the proceedings of a public meeting in Calcutta, the other day:—

Let no false enthusiasm underrate the magnitude of the struggle we are going to take up and let us entertain no illusion of easy victory. The issues involved are of a far-reaching character. From Vaikom, Gurudwara and Tarakeswar comes the same cry of oppression and torture. The agitation once begun can not be stopped unless victory is achieved. Therefore young men of Bengal! Do your duty and rise up to the occasion and purge the sacred temple of Tarakeshwar of all evils."

ACHARYA ROY'S APPEAL FOR KHADDAR.

The only man in Bengal who has understood thoroughly the message of redemption that khaddar stands for is Acharya Roy. Unfortunately, khaddar has not made much headway in Bengal, and there is a plaintive note in the appeal of Acharya Roy that every delegate to the Provincial Conference should come clad in pure khadi. "Make it a paint of honour to wear pure khadi" says the illustrious Acharya. He has published an appeal in the papers which applies to the whole of India no less than to Bengal. You will allow me to reproduce it:—

Pure Khadi was not available in quantities in Bengal. Knowing that there is no good in merely asking people to buy Khadi, for some time past, vigorous endeavours were being made to produce pure Khadi. In the floodstricken area of Rajshahi and Bogra, Charka has prevented a famine this year. Charka yarn is being woven into pure Khadi in the same locality. As the production of yarn is providing means of subsistence to the destitute, at the same time the disposal of the full quantity of Khadi produced is becoming a problem. In the institutions with which I am directly connected full Khadi to the extent of Rs. 3,000 per week is being made. And the production is increasing with amazing rapidity. If the Khadi is not sold as soon as produced the work will slacken or stop. If a fraction of our educated and patriotic countrymen will use Khadi in part only, then this accumulation will disappear in no time. It should be made a point of honour that in all social functions and ceremonies pure Khadi alone is used. Relief and Pratisthan Khadi is available everywhere in Calcutta and in several Mofussil towns. Where there are no depots arrangements supply will be made from the Khadi Pratisthan on request."

QUESTIONS IN CORPORATION.

Our Corporation meetings are giving us some foretaste of the Swaraj days whirh are now coming. In the last meeting, Mr Subash Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer, received the felicitations of the House on his election to his office beinv confirmed. A European member joined the chorus of congratulations but spoke in the manner of one who did not mind doing it, because though Mr. Bose was not quite the man for them, still they all stood for the ebest interests of Calcutta. It was a polite reminder that the Corporation should be above party. But this was not all. The same gentleman put some questions over which his mind seems to have been very uneasy. He seems to have thought that the "Forward" was trying to exploit for its own benefit, the success of the Swarajists in capturing the seats on the Corporation. There was a time not long ago when Corporation officials visited the stalls in their markets, and hading persuasion useless, indulged in a sort of intimidation, rather undignified, against the stall holders. This was during the days when hartals were called for by the Congress, as a protest against the visit of the Prince of Wales. It was an unwarranted interference on the part of Municipal authorities, with the liberties of their tenants, but there was no European member to question it. Our present friend, however, drew up these interesting question the other day:—

(1) Is it a fact that since the 1st of April, 1924 canvassers on behalf of the "Forward" newspaper have been approaching the officers and employees of the Corporation for the purpose of inducing them to buy shares of "The Forward Publishing Ltd."?

(2) Is it true that since the 1st of April, 1924, Congress workers have been approaching the tenants of our Municipal Markets soliciting subscriptions to Congress and Tilak Swaraj ya Funds and have held out hopes that their (the tenants') rents would be reduced?

(3) Will the Chief Executive Officer please enquire and state who is the Editor and who is the Manager of the "Forward" newspaper?

(4) Will he please further enquire and state who is the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and who is the Secretary to the above Congress Committee?

(5) Is the Chief Executive Officer aware that there is a certain amount of apprehension amongst the officers and employees of the Corporation that unless they purchase some shares of the "Forward" newspaper or subscribe to the Congress and Tilak Swarajya Funds, their interest as Corporation servants are likely to be prejudiced?

5 r(a) If yes, what steps, if any, does he intend to take in this matter?

The Deputy Mayor disallowed the third and the fourth questions, presumably because of their gross irrelevance and because they imply an ungracious insinuatios. The Chief Executive officer replied:—

(1) The Chief Executive Officer has no information on the subject and has received no complaints from the officers and employees of the Corporation.

(2) So far as I have been able to ascertain, Congress workers have solicited, subscriptions from stall-holders as members of the public from time to time for a long time past. There has been no new development since the 1st of April. I am not aware that any hopes have been held out for reduction of rents to subscribers. There is no foundation for the suggestion.

(5) I am not aware of any such apprehension as suggested and there is no reason whatsoever for entertaining such apprehension.

(5) (a) The question does not arise.

The episode was fittingly concluded by another series of questions by a clever Indian member who asked:—

(1) Will the Chief Executive Officer kindly state if it is illegal for any canvasser to sell "Forward" shares to any employee of the Corporation. If so, the Government circular or the Corporation circular may be laid on the table.

(2) If the Municipal employees are debarred from purchasing any share in a limited company?

(3) If it is illegal for the tenants of the Municipal market to subscribe to the Cosgress or Tilak Swaraj Fund?

(4) Whether giving currency to wild rumours in this connection is not detrimental to the good administration of this city.

The Replies were:—

(1) No.
(2) No.
(3) No.
(4) Yes.

NEWS FROM LONAVLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONAVLA, May 27.

A sad fatality occurred on Thursday to a boy aged 13, named Alex. Dias, a student of the St Mary's School. The deceased had come from Mombasa only three days before the fatal accident to join the school. It appears while his comrades were swimming in the lake he was standing on a rock enjoying the fun. There were no marks of violence on his body. He was found missing when the boys were returning to their school and on a search being made his body was recovered.

A ZEALOUS STATION MASTER.

The station master of Khandala in his zeal to serve the railway interests has posted a notice on the station dated 20-5-24 asking passengers to purchase platform tickets before they enter the platform at train times (sic.) It further states: "Any person found without a proper ticket will be dealt according to rules." He does not quote any rules to justify prosecution but if he were to look to rule 17 of the Railway Guide he will find that no such rule exists to enforce purchase of platform tickets but rule 17 states: "As a rule passengers only are admitted to the station platform but station masters have discretion to admit a limited number of persons who are not passengers." Besides only a few months ago a case was decided in Bombay in which it was admitted that the issuing of platform tickets were not necessary but they were only issued to check overcrowding. At Khandala station there is no overcrowding any day and the notice is superfluous.

TONGA RATES.

The tonga drivers seem to be here masters of the situation and charge the visitors from rupee one to three per mile. The police supervision requires a little stimulus. The weather is very fine during the night though afternoons are somewhat hot and sultry.

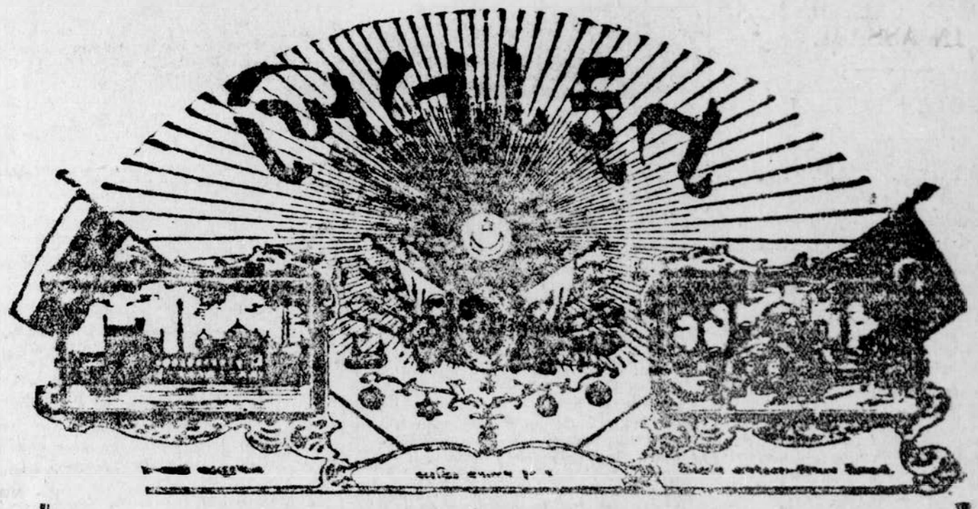
HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please insert the following in your wide spread journal.

Dogs are liable to Hydrophobia in warm season. They begin to bite before showing such symptoms as may excite suspicion. Affectionate regard for masters and their children is no security against the biting proclivity. Lime and caustic silver are of no use for application to the wound. The only application that can be relied upon is that of pure carbolic acid. The said acid is a powerful caustic which burns the tissues it touches and penetrates. A drop only should be carefully dropped over the bite from a dropping tube. The application should be made within half an hour after the bite. An expert can be consulted at the Parel Laboratory on all days including Sundays and Serum injection can be had there. No time should be lost in consulting him. Yours, etc.

MEDICUS.



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VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope the following interview which I had with Mr. Kuroor Nilakantan Nambudripad of the Vaikom Satyagraha Deputation, will be of interest to your readers.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, May 20.

Q. Is unapproachability exclusively observed at Vaikom, or is it general throughout Kerala?

A. It is general throughout Kerala.

Q. What is the special reason for selecting Vaikom, in preference to other places within the British Territory in Kerala?

A. It is because the untouchables and unapproachables of Travancore are generally more educated and enlightened than their brethren in British Malabar and Cochin, in regard to the untouchability question. The selection of Vaikom within Travancore was just accidental.

Q. What is the nature, extent and result of Congress activities carried on by the Kerala Congress Committees since the days of the recent Mopla rebellion?

A. There was practically no activity in British Kerala after the rebellion. There was some work done in Travancore, such as enlistment etc.

Q. Are the Kerala untouchables in complete sympathy with the movement?

A. Yes.

Q. How many untouchables have so far enrolled themselves as volunteers?

A. I cannot answer this definitely in this place. I can just assure you here that required. I can put forth on the field thousands of untouchable volunteers.

Q. What is the strength of volunteers at present?—How many caste Hindus and how many untouchables?

A. Our present strength may be about a hundred; but it should be borne in mind that there is no need for more at present and that we have not yet commenced regularly to recruit volunteers. The caste Hindus and untouchables may at present be half and half.

Q. Have the Kerala untouchables their own local leaders?

A. Yes. Mr. N. Kumaran, the Secretary of the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam, Mr. Aiyappan, Mr. Kunju Raman, Mr T. K. Madhavan, etc. are all leaders of the untouchables. They are all in the present movement.

Q. Is the S. N. D. P. Yogam a powerful institution? Has not Sri Narayana Guru a great influence over the Kerala Thivas?

A. Yes. The S. N. D. P. Yogam is supporting our movement. The All Kerala Nayar Samajam is also supporting us. Sri Narayana Guru has very great influence over the Thiyas. He, too, is in favour of our movement, but is unwilling personally to take an active part, because he likes to be always in seclusion.

Q. Was he consulted before Satyagraha was declared?

A. No.

Q. Will the Yogam be ready to take up this movement in its own hands and conduct it successfully?

A. The Yogam is not now in a position to carry this on independently. Its organisation is not yet so powerful as the Congress, to withstand the onslaught of the State. Courage is also lacking to some extent in this a novel venture to them.

Q. How is the Congress justified in meddling with the internal affairs of an Indian State?

A. The Kerala leaders were certainly aware of the Congress Constitution which does not allow us to meddle with the internal affairs of an Indian State. Yet, they decided on this Satyagraha because our present struggle is not against the administration of the State but against the tyranny of a local popular custom. The State is not a party to this our purely social fight. It can indirectly enter into this conflict to keep peace and order, but even then it can only come into conflict with the Orthodox Party's violence, because our Satyagrahis are pledged to non-violence.

Q. What is the nature and extent of the Orthodox opposition?

A. It is purely artificial. As a matter of fact, we all did consult the local caste Hindus before we started on our campaign and they all gave their support. There are a few interested and well-to-do caste Hindus at Vaikom who are responsible for the present outbreaks of violence, but they are numerically negligible. It is a pity the State is also siding them in this struggle. I have also my own doubt that before long it is also likely that the State of Cochin and the British officialdom of Kerala may join hands with the Travancore State and all these three jointly try their best to crush the movement. Help from all our brethren all over India may become necessary before long. That is my opinion. For the present, it rests on the head of South Indians all over the land to lend us their unstinted support in money.

The Pelman Institute, London, have established at 10 Alipore Road, Delhi, a limited liability company. It will extend its activities over India, Burma and Ceylon.—A.P.

A meeting of the Anjuman Ziaul Islam Bombay, held on the 16th instant, heartily congratulated the Hon. President and the members of the League assembled at Lahore hoping that the Honorary President and members could in view of the present situation of the Indian Mussalmans unanimously agree in chalking out a successful programme for the uplift and progress of their Musalman brethren in general.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jath at the Government House, on Tuesday.—A. P.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR'S GRIEVANCES.

MR. ANDREWS' ADVICE FOR UNITY.

The Secretary Labour Association, Jamshedpur, wires:—Being requested by some of the Directors of the Tata Steel Works, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other non-official members of the Assembly to go to Jamshedpur and study the labour situation and to make a report thereon, Mr. C. F. Andrews came from Bombay, last Thursday, in spite in his ill-health, saw the place, the management, Association officials and workers in general.

On Saturday evening, a public meeting was held attended by over four thousand labourers Mr. Andrews presided. The men expressed some of their grievances, such as indiscriminate discharge, especially of old hands on the plea of reduction, callousness of town officials to the sufferings of men for want of houses, vindictiveness against those who expressed their grievances, the rigour of present working hours etc. A worker warned the Company against the consequences of depression if nothing tangible was done Mr. Andrews said he stood there on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi and brought his message to the men to unite the Association like limbs to body, love each other and brought his blessings to them, their families and children. He had seen the place studied the situation, interviewed the management and made his report which was read out, and explained. The following summary of his report was telegraphed to Messrs. Joshi, Patel, Nehru and Chamanlal at Simla: "My report posted you embodies three demands viz. (1) recognition of the Labour Association restored, (2) free appointment of Association officers without restriction to those on the Company's rolls; (3) fulfilment of all terms of the last strike settlement, informing Messrs. Tata and C. R. Das."

Jamshedpur workers trust the non-official members of the Assembly, particularly the Swarajists and Nationalists, would see that their interests are protected.

The second performance of the Paisa Fund Mela was staged on Saturday at Belgaum. Proceeds of above rupees 150 was realised under the presidentship of Shankaracharya Shardajith. There were separate performances also at Shahapur Thalakwadi where the general response was nice. The Mela proceeded to Nipani and the total proceeds at Belgaum exceeded rupees 500.

MIRAJ GRIEVANCES.

APPEAL TO CHIEF.

TO INTRODUCE REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTION.

The second Session of Miraj State Subjects' Conference was held on the 26th of this month in the State theatre at Miraj. Mr. G. K. Abhyankar presided over the gathering. The first Session was held in 1922 under the presidency of Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya of Poona. Owing to lack of interest the Conference was not held last year. But the indefatigable public worker in Miraj Mr. Shishare and others revived the agitation and brought about this second session. The President in the course of an exhaustive and illuminating address surveyed the administration extending over 37 years, since the time when the present Chief Sir Gangadharrao Balasaheb was installed on the Gadi of the State. The State has been continuously deteriorating during these four decades. "The population" he said, was 88 thousand in 1891, it is 82 thousand now. There has been 6½ per cent decrease during this period. As regards the finances of the State the condition is equally deplorable. There was a balance of nearly 3 lacs yielding an annual income of 30 thousand per year. The Chief has expended this balance in unproductive works carried on mainly to satisfy his whims and caprices. The average income at the outset of this regime was nearly 3 lacs and 30 thousand mainly composed of land revenue, stamps, court-fee, registration and excise, out of these land revenue alone brings in 2 lacs and 37 thousand. There has not been any the slightest increement in this head. Stamp, Court-fee and registration have brought in nearly 25 thousand more during this period. But the main increase has been of excise revenue. It was nearly 10 thousand at the outset. It has increased now on an average to the amount of 86 thousand. The excise revenue has increased nearly 8 times. And this is a most discreditable feature of the whole administration. That the other sources of revenue should remain fixed and inelastic and that excise alone should increase by leaps and bounds shows the stagnation and moral degradation of the State. On the side of expenditure the Khasgi of the Chief entailed a cost of nearly a lac at the beginning. The expenditure specifically entered on this head now comes to 150 thousand. Thus the Khasgi shows an increase of 50 per cent. There are other heads such as the Public Works and miscellaneous on the debit side, but they also contain items entirely spent in the Khasgi Department and for the private conveniences and comforts of the Chief. The Khasgi therefore roughly consumes more than half of the public revenues of the State. The whole increment of revenue is taken up and appropriated by the ever expanding Khasgi or the civil list of the Chief. The inevitable result of this situation has been that absolutely there is not the increment of a single farthing during a regime of 37 years on public utility departments such as education, sanitation and agricultural improvements If we look to the condition of education of the State both primary and secondary there has not been the slightest increase in the number of pupils or in the amount spent on this head; that when primary education is being made free and compulsory all round the Chief has shown stolid apathy for the welfare of his subjects and has been woefully negligent in his duty in this respect. When the Chief assumed powers the whole expenditure incurred by the State on the head of education was Rs. 12 thousand. The remaining 71 thousand were appropriated from the Local Fund Cess. But at present the whole expenditure on the head of education has been derived out of Local Fund and the State is not paying literally a farthing from its own income on this most important head. How abject must be the condition of the people and how immersed in darkness they must be can very well be imagined than described. The Chief was under a special responsibility to spend large amounts for the moral and material advancement of the people. Since their moral degradation was hastening them to perdition as evidenced by the 3 times increment in the excise revenue. But the Chief has been thoroughly heedless when his people are being ruined by this increased drunkenness No appreciable amount worth the name is spent on sanitation. The State is in a moribund condition and the masses are groping in utter darkness. The Chief poses as highly enlightened but does not seem to feel any sympathy for the lot of his miserable subjects. The only liberty which existed in Miraj and was maintained by the State is abolished by the Chief along with a beautiful museum. Judicial administration is in a hopelessly backward condition. There is no proper constitution of the Courts and obsolete laws prevalent during the early littles of the 19th century in British India are still in force here. Much water has run under the bridges since those times. But the Chief seems to be still playing the role of a Rip Van Winkle. There are no rules of service no gradual promotion, time-scale or pension. The service is not at all regulated and is still maintained in the manner which prevailed during the feudal times. The service is so low paid and degrading that it is thoroughly incapable of emergency. Local and District Boards do not exist in the State. There is only one Municipality in the town of Miraj eking out miserable existence. It has got no funds, no State aid, no powers and there is entirely no love lost between the Chief and this popular institution. It is impossible for the Municipality to display any efficiency under the dry nursing of the Chief. The town of Miraj is suffering untold miseries from want of drinking water for the last two years. Political Officers have emphasised this need.

SUPREMELY INDIFFERENT TO PEOPLES AGONIES.

But the Chief is supremely indifferent to the agonies of the people. They ask for grant-in-aid, for some help, some initiative, some co-operation in providing water to the town, but the Chief stoutly declined to grant the same. And when the whole population consisting of men, women, and children are struggling for getting water to quench their thirst during these unfortunate times of famine-stricken conditions, the Chief has been enjoying his exodus to Mahabaleshwar at the expense of his unfortunate subjects. The people have resorted to all constitutional methods of getting the relief from their Ruler. They have appealed to the Political Officers and the subjects of Miraj are bitterly experiencing the sorry fruits of the non-intervention policy. If the British Government cannot advise the Ruler of this State and bring home to him the duty imposed upon him by his position when the Government themselves are satisfied that the grievances of the people is just and reasonable one fails to see that the Paramount Power is alive to the obligations imposed upon them for securing good Government to the people. As the subjects of Indian States owe allegience to the King Emperor of India, there is a corresponding duty upon His Majesty's Government that these very subjects do not die of starvation or want of water through the sheer indifference and apathy of the Chief who is under treaty obligations bound to maintain good government. The President gave a very heart-rending picture of this situation and earnestly appealed to the Chief to redress this grievance. He also drew attention to the necessity of developing industries, encouraging hand-loom weaving and establishing Co-operative Societies and Banking facilities in the State. He showed the great potentialities which the town of Miraj possesses of becoming rich and prosperous. The Railway facilities, the location of the celebrated Hospital of Dr. Wanless, opening of the junction of the Pandharpur branch line, the extensive area for expansion and town planning and the salubrious climate of Miraj afford facilities of an enviable nature for the development of this capital of any of the State. He exhorted the Chief to bring about retrenchment under the head of revenue collections and in his own Khasgi and thus to utilise the saving for increasing education, improving sanitation and for reorganising the service with a view to secure its efficiency and contentment. There is also possibility of increasing the revenue of the State since during a period of 40 years Revision Survey has not introduced into the State and the people have been enjoying the unearned increment during these years. Mr. Abhyankar however urged one limitation and that was that the increased revenue should be earmarked for public utility departments only and should not be swallowed by the Khasgi.

APPEAL TO CHIEF OF MIRAJ.

In conclusion he invoked the great personal virtue of the Chief, his scrupulously pure life, his craze for learning, his devoutedly religious susceptibility, his exemplary moral character, his simplicity of behaviour, diligence and his piety. He however urged that these qualities, noble as they are, should be embellished by a high sense of duty to his subjects, by an earnest solicitude for their welfare, by deep and abiding sympathy for their advancement. There was nothing inherently wrong in this State. But by his self-willed temper, intolerance and by his want of sympathy for the people, the State of Miraj was rotting in abject poverty and ignoble degradation and had become a byword of reproach in the S.M.C. States. The President appealed to the Chief to introduce representative institutions which are the only panacea for the removal of all the evils of autocracy, by emulating the example of his brother Chief, the present Ruler of Aundh State. Finally he requested him to follow the ideal of His Majesty the King Emperor, who has honoured him by special mark of distinction by conferring on him the Knighthood, as stated in the proclamation of 1917 and grant Responsible Government to his people. With this ideal he can restore the State of Miraj now in a hoplessly depraved condition to the position of a prosperous and thriving State and he will be able to maintain its historical tradition as the premier State of the ancient family of the Patwardhan Chieftans, once the veteran pro-consuls, of the mighty Maratha Empire.

REVISION OF SETTLEMENT IN RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government with a desire to increase the land revenue in the present straitened circumstances of the whole country have thought of revising the same in our Ratnagiri District and the first turn comes to Taluka Rajapur.

The main reason that appears from the notification, signed by the Collector of Ratnagiri, dated 11th December, 1923, is the rise in the price of cocoanut in case of Bagayat lands, while it is totally silent over the same rise at 25 per cent. in case of Kharif Lands. Our Kharif lands are paddy-yielding lands. Even though Government is silent as to the rise in the price of paddy we are prepared to admit that there is an increase in the value of this product. But even with this increase, which we think will hardly last for another five years, the percentage of revenue to the income comes to about 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. and with the proposed 25 per cent. increase meant in the present revision it will go somewhere to 70 per cent. Shylock only cared for the pound of flesh but he never cared for the drops of blood. Our Government too have noticed the increase in the price of paddy, but it is blind to note the enormous increase in the value of every article of necessity to the life of a peasant. The fields in our district hardly produce anything but paddy, which is barely enough for the maintenance of the district for three months. The figures of grain import if called for from the Customs Department will corroborate my statement. As to the other articles of necessity which too have gone abnormally high in price, this district is at the mercy of the Up-country. The wages too for cultivation and home work have increased 100 per cent.

We have explained all these facts to the authorities of our district within the period of two months granted by the Collector in his notification for making any complaint against the proposed revision, but no reply whatsoever has yet been received.

Will any of our Swarajist, Nationalist, or Independent Councillors take this matter in hand and relieve us of the threatening revision, which if brought into execution will force the landholders to relinquish their lands?

If the Collector of Ratnagiri thinks that this revision is justifiable, we challenge him to prove it.—Yours, etc.

A LANDOWNER IN RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.

KHADI ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A recent number of the London "Graphic" (April 12th) contains an interesting article on "the Roof of the World" from which the following are some gleanings:—

(1) "The Pamirs are a region of high mountains and wide open valleys, that have been fitly termed the Roof of the World.

(2) "The people are a race of nomads the Kirghiz, whose chief occupation is cattle and sheep-breeding, and partly agriculture.

(3) "Kirghiz women are shown weaving with looms made of sticks, and thread made from the hair of sheep and camels!

(3) "Milk is the chief article of diet—cheese is made from it; and here women are shown milking the ewes.

(4 "The fuel of the Kirghiz at 20,000 ft consists of yak and camel dung.

(5) "House-moving is a very simple matter. The family range themselves round the inside of the tent, and it is then lifted up and carried away."

So on the Roof of the World, there are the Charkha, the loom, the Khadi, and the utter simplicity of life, that Gandhiji loves so dearly, and which protect the Kirghiz, at 20,000 ft. height, from starvation misery and nudity. When will all India realize the great message of Khadi as given by our dear Gandhiji?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

BENCH AND BAR.

"Whip" writes in the course of an article in the current issue of the Bombay Law Journal:—

Many are heaving deep sighs that the Bombay Bar and Bench have deteriorated and are remembering the good old days of the intellectual giants like Sir Charles Farran, Sir Charles Sargent, Macpherson, Lang and Anstey. That is but human nature. In these days of democracy or *Kaliyug* we are sighing for the golden age or *Satyayug*. However even in this age of mediocrities, we find such able judges as Sir Norman Macleod, Sir Lallubhai Shah, and the Hon. Mr. Dinsha Mulla on the Bench. In the Bar we do find such able lawyers like Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah who could make a name at any other bar. But these are exceptions which prove the rule that the Bar and Bench have deteriorated.

BENCH.

If we were to probe into the causes of the present deterioration of the Bench we would find that the fault lies in the present system of recruitment for the Bench, from the I.C.S., who having no practical experience as practising lawyers, are neither so good at law nor so capable of a quick grasp of facts or dispatch of work, nor able to appreciate the weight of the evidence tendered so as to arrive at a correct judgment quickly. The appointments from practising Barristers of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Mr. Kanga and Mr. Mulla as Judges show that they make admirable Judges. It is a pity that Mr. Kanga should have exchanged his judgeship for a lucrative practice. It seems that senior Barristers are not yet able to resist the temptation of a lucrative practice, and are not yet willing to exchange the same for the monotonous but more honourable work of a Judge. Money grabbing and fat fees are the order of the day. They care more for money than for honour or duty to the country. The only way to induce them to accept judgeships is to instil in them higher ideals of self-sacrifice, and service to the country or to reduce their emoluments by rules or otherwise.

BAR.

As regards the Bar, with a few exceptions, it is full of mediocrities, who are now making a roaring practice in the seven courts on the original side. To improve the tone of the Bar, it would be desirable to divide the Bar into K. C.'s or King's Counsel, and non K. C.'s, the K.C's being taken from Barristers and Advocates of long standing and approved merits on the lines of the system prevailing in England. At the same time pleaders and solicitors after ten years' practice should be automatically enrolled as Advocates on their application for such enrolment.

SOLICITORS.

As regards the solicitors the present dual system ought to continue as it is the most ancient system for giving satisfaction to the litigants, though no doubt it is a bit costly too. As regards the standard of examination for attorneys there is some apprehension in the minds of the attorneys that over-production of attorneys would crowd the profession and reduce the dignity and the tone of the profession. I do not share these apprehensions. The old type of Managing clerk is fast becoming extinct and solicitors find it advantageous to engage new attorneys rather than take up a new managing clerk. That is why the new attorneys have been easily absorbed. The Chief Justice is to be congratulated for such forward measure as well as for enlarging the privileges of the solicitors by appointing two examiners instead of one from them. However it is true that the Law Society should be properly organised and the work of the examination of articled clerks should be transferred to it. Upto now the Government and the Chief Justice have scrupulously abstained from making appointments of High Court and Small Causes Court Judges, Presidency Magistrates, Taxing Masters, Administrator-General, Commissioner for taking accounts, from amongst the solicitors and have exclusively reserved the same for Advocates, Pleaders or Barristers. Can it be alleged that a solicitor would not make as admirable a Judge or Magistrate or Taxing Master or Commissioner of accounts or an Administrator-General? If a tyro of a Barrister could fill the appointment why not he? Look at Justice Mulla, a solicitor first, then an advocate and lastly a judge. It cannot be seriously contended that solicitors of some standing would not accept such appointments. Why not make a start by giving acting appointments to solicitors when a vacancy next occurs in the post of the Assistant Taxing Master or Small Causes Court Judge or Presidency Magistrate? I have no doubt that our present sympathetic Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod will carry out these reforms before his term of Chief Justiceship expires.

CITY COURTS.

Inspite of all this paraphernalia, justice in the High Court is very costly. It is justice to the rich but not to the poor. It is said that there is no place for the poor in the High Court and that they should not resort to the High Court but the critics conveniently forget that suits for accounts and partnership, however paltry the partnership may be, partition of immoveable property or administration suits, however small the property may be, and all other suits relating to immoveable properties cannot be tried in the Small Causes Courts. They also forget the cases where the poor are dragged by the rich in the High Court not only in money suits but in petty rent suits. Now it is a daily sight to see in the High Court, small tenants paying a monthly rent of Rs. 3 being made to visit the High Court as defendants. How on earth can we expect these poor people to retain the services of Barristers and solicitors? Still it is strange that this sight has not attracted the notice either of any of our budding legislators or of the Hon. the Chief Justice to move for an amendment in the Rent Act so that no suit could be tried in the High Court unless the monthly rent is Rs. 250 or the yearly rent is Rs. 3000. Why has not His Lordship Mr. Justice Pratt drawn the attention of the Chief Justice to these glaring cases of denial of Justice?

The question then arises whether it would not be proper to institute a third Court with all its paraphernalia, establishment etc., under the name of the City Court. I understand that this matter is under the consideration of Government and that the Chief Justice is in favour of its creation. On the score of expense and in view of the policy of retrenchment such proposals should not be entertained. I do not think there is any necessity to create a separate city Court. The same result could be achieved by proper distribution of work between the High Court and the Small Causes Court and by increasing the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court to Rs. 5000, not only for money suits but for all suits. If subordinate judges in Moffusil Courts efficiently try and determine all suits for money, accounts, property, partition or otherwise it cannot be seriously argued that the able Judges of the Small Causes Courts consisting of Barristers and Pleaders of long standing could not try such suits and give satisfaction to the public. The Presidency Small Causes Court Act should be amended so as to enable the Judges of the Small Cause Court to try all suits whether for accounts of partnership, or partition of property upto Rs. 5000. It may be contended that the Small Causes Court is not able to cope with its present work and the addition of this new work will mean delay and denial of justice. This difficulty would be got over by the appointment of two new Judges to try the above suits. This would save the expense of the new staff, building etc., and make the work of lawyers and litigants easy as they have not to go to a third court. However the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court for all suits upto Rs. 5000 should be *concurrent* with the High Court and not *exclusive*, as otherwise would disorganise the work of the solicitors who would have to establish a branch office for the purpose of attending this class of work either in the City Court or in the Small Causes Court. There are certain classes of litigants who prefer the High Court to the Small Causes Court and there is no reason why they should be deprived of their choice. Besides it would be cheaper for a litigant to prosecute a money suit for Rs. 5000 in the High Court than in the Small Causes Court where they have to pay a heavy amount in the shape of stamp fee in addition to pleader's fees. However to protect the poor litigant no suit below Rs. 2000 should be allowed to be instituted in the High Court. There ought not to be any serious objection to the Small Causes Court having exclusive jurisdiction for suits up to Rs. 2000.

HIGH COURT STAFF.

Owing to the working of seven courts on the original side and two on the Appellate side without adequate increase in the staff the present staff is overwhelmed. All honour is due to the staff dicharging their onerous duties at such high pressure. For such an efficient administration, the main credit is due to Mr. Pheroze Malbari and his lietenant Mr. R.B. Patel who filled the office of the Commissioner for accounts with distinction. Mr. Patel by his training and temperament was admirably fitted for the work of the Commissioner of accounts. The present incumbent Mr. Wadia is quick in despatch of work and would make a good Commissioner but for his irritable temper. As the arrears of High Court work are practically finished, there is no longer any necessity for seven judges on the original side and the same work can be done by five judges. The money that would be saved by such economy may be well utilized in adequately remunerating the over-worked High Court staff.

One more remark and I have finished. The Chief Justice would shortly retire, and the question is who should succeed Sir Norman Macleod. About Sir Norman there are no two opinions. He is the best Chief Justice going, and he has won the love and esteem of the Bar by his sound knowledge of law, practical common sense, independence, uniform courtesy to the Bar and deep sympathy for his staff. If his successor should possess these qualities of the head and the heart then the choice could not be made on the rules of seniority alone but on the ground of merits also and all technicalities should be brushed aside. The fittest person who would admirably uphold the tradition of the Bench and fill the post of the Chief Justice with distinction would be Sir Lallubhai Shah both on the ground of his seniority and also merit and failing him Mr. Justice Mulla.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this Committee was held on the 16th instant at the Office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association when Khan Bahadur P.E. Ghamat was elected to preside over the meeting. The minutes of meeting held on 10.5.24 were read and confirmed, and the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That letters be sent to the different Associations intimating the names of persons who are taking part in our meeting as their representatives. (2) That the following gentlemen be coopted to represent passengers at stations mentioned against their names:— J. K. Mehta.—(Santacruz) G. B. Trivedi.—(Bandra). Chhotalal A. Chowan.—(Ville Parle). (3) That the secretaries should inquire from the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the G.I.P. Railway if they intend to revise the timetable shortly, and if they do the date from which it will be brought into force. (4) That Mr. B.V. Navalkar be appointed Assistant Secretary of this Committee to look after passengers on the G.I.P. Railway side till 31-12-24.

S. B. DAVE.
Assistt. Secretary.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

AUDITED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The following is an audited statement of accounts of the Tilak Swarajya Fund with the Committee of Trustees (Bombay Provincial Congress Committee) for six months ending 31st March 1924:—

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st October, 1923 to 31st March, 1924.

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash and Investments as at 1st October, 1923 ..	12,76,551	4	1			
Less amount paid to All India Congress Committee Khadi Dept. as per agreement between Working Committee and B. P. C. C.	5,00,000	0	0			
				7,76,551	4	1
RECEIPTS:—						
(1) Tilak Swarajya Fund collection during 1923	26,901	14	7			
(a) For general purposes: .. 17981-9-4						
(b) For specific purposes: .. 8920-5-3						
(2) Interest on Deposits:						
(a) On specific funds 383-5-4						
(b) On other funds 21795-1-11						
	22,178	7	3			
(3) Brokerage on Deposits	379	1	0			
				49,459	6	10
TOTAL Rs. ..				8,26,010	10	11

Examined and found correct.

Sd/- C. H. SOPARIWALLA & Co.,
Public Accountants & Auditors.

Bombay, 26th April, 1924.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
DISBURSEMENTS:						
Bombay P. C. C.				36,000	0	0
Bombay P. C. C. for Depressed Class Work ..				2,737	0	11
OUT OF SPECIFIC FUNDS:						
Bombay P. C. C. for the Educational Institutions	30,000	0	0			
Rashtria Stree Sabha	10,000	0	0			
Lokmanya Kania Shala as per resolution of the B. P. C. C.	9,998	10	0			
Bombay P. C. C. for Depressed class Work ..	2,262	15	1			
Scholarship to Students of the National College, Bombay	600	0	0			
Lokmanya Kania Shala, being the amount received in donation for the same	488	0	0			
Gujrat Vidyapith, being the amount received in donation for the same	271	4	0			
Compensation allowance to Mrs. Temina Dhondy at Rs. 50/- p. m. for five months as per resolution of the B. P. C. C.	250	0	0			
National Medical College, being the amount received in donation for the same	126	0	0			
Sundry expenses on account of the purchase of Building	17	8	0			
				54,014	5	1
OFFICE EXPENSES:						
Postage	6	3	6			
Conveyance	6	0	0			
Printing two statements of accounts	48	8	0			
				60	11	6
Commission to Bankers for encashing Moffusil cheques				37	8	0
				92,849	9	6
Cash & Investments as at 31-3-23				7,33,161	1	5
TOTAL Rs. ..				8,26,010	10	11

(Sd.) Revashanker Jagjiwan, (Sd). A. B. Godrej,
„ Raghuwji Purshottam, „ Velji Lakhamsi,
„ Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, „ Mathooradas Tricamjee,
„ Umar Sobani, „ B. N. Motivala,
„ Jamnalal Bajaj, „ J. B. Patel.
Trustees T. S. F.

(Sd.) MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE,
Secretary, T. S. F.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1924.

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Tilak Swarajya Fund for General purposes ..	5,56,086	9	6			
Less amount paid to All-India Congress Committee Khadi Dept. as per agreement between Working Committee and B. P. C. C	5,00,000	0	0			
				56,086	9	6
Tilak Swarajya Fund received for, and set apart by B. P. C. C. for specific purposes				6,77,140	7	11
Total Rs.				7,33,227	1	5

We beg to report that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

We certify that in our opinion the above balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the State of the Trustees Accounts according to the best of our informations and explanations given to us and shown by the Books.

(Sd.) C. H. SOPARIWALLA & Co.,
Hon. Auditors.

Bombay, 30th April, 1924.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
IN FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.						
The Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	2,10,000	0	0			
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.	1,71,000	0	0			
The Bank of Baroda Ltd.	1,04,000	0	0			
The Union Bank of India, Ltd.	75,000	0	0			
				5,60,000	0	0
IN CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:						
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.	231	0	2			
The Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	51,707	11	11			
The Union Bank of India, Ltd.	59,979	11	0			
The Bank of India, Ltd.	1,238	6	5			
				1,13,156	14	6
LOANS.						
Loan to Mr. Badrul Hassan, for Khadi Work in Hyderabad, Decean, as per Resolution of the Working Committee	40,000	0	0			
Loan to the National Medical College, Bombay as per Resolution of the B. P. C. C.	20,000	0	0			
				60,000	0	0
Cash on hand				4	2	11
Furniture Account				66	0	0
TOTAL Rs. ..				7,33,227	1	5

(Sd.) Revashanker Jagjiwan, (Sd.) A. B. Godrej,
„ Raghawji Purshottam, „ Velji Lakhamsi,
„ Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, „ Mathooradas Tricamjee,
„ Umar Sobani, „ B. N. Motivala,
„ Jamnalal Bajaj, „ J. B. Patel.
Trustees T. S. F.

(Sd.) MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE.
Secretary, T. S. F.

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THE RELIGIOUS IMPOSTOR ABROAD.

From the very infancy of the world Religion has been employed by the unscrupulous as a cloak to conceal their wicked designs on humanity. There has been greater scope for charlatanism in religion than in any other human activity. The reason is plain. The shroud of mystery in which Religion lies veiled, and the halo of reverence with which it is surrounded, prevent the boldest among men from challenging anything that goes by its sacred name. It is as difficult to distinguish between the genuinely religious man and the impostor as it is to distinguish between a genuine and a counterfeit coin where the whole currency is debased.

I want to say a few words here about the modern type of religious impostor who has of late been multiplying with alarming rapidity, chiefly in a *cite de luxe* like ours. It is with regret that I must say that ninety-nine per cent. of these persons who are worshipped by their disciples as living incarnations of God (some even go so far as to blaspheme God by giving his appellation to these miserable creatures) are pure and unadulterated humbugs. It is true that some of them are highly intellectual men, who can delight their hearers with spicy anecdotes and apt illustrations from religious books; or perform 'kiftans' to the delectation of their nightly audiences. So far so good. But the evil that comes of a blind faith in these so-called 'Sadhus' or 'Buvas' in more popular language, most of them self-elected saints, each with at least one master showman to advertise his religious greatness, far outweighs the good. In fact, the only purpose which the dissertations of these 'Buvas' really serve is to kill the time of those who find it hanging heavy on their hands. To this class belong those who have no employment or little to do and also a very large number of widows. The stuff that is poured into the ears of the audiences is generally very far from elevating. The talk is as a rule more worldly than what we are accustomed to in clubs. The lecturer thinks he has something analogous to "poetic license" which justifies him in employing any vulgar phrase which may strike his fancy, or any unrefined illustration that may come handy. I am speaking from experience. I have been to some of these discourses and got disgusted with them. So much for the discourses.

I now come to the more serious evils which result from a blind faith in these bogus 'Sadhus'. The first and foremost is that the disciple becomes worse than a slave. He or she leaves his or her legitimate duty of a householder (for it is this class that is the mainstay of those jugglers in spirituality) and gives up time, money and everything else in the service of these preceptors who do not take long to render their victims almost crazy. I have known professional men giving up their legitimate vocations, merchants giving up their business, clerks taking French leave from their offices, to run after these 'Buvas'. Let me not be misunderstood. No sacrifice would be too great if it is called for in the service of a real God-man like the great Paramhansa. Such Mahatmas deserve to be followed to the ends of the world if need be, even if one has to forsake wife and children and friends. But the charlatans I have been speaking of have absolutely nothing spiritual to give you. True, they succeed in making you sacrifice some of your wealth, but this is to enable them to live in luxury at your expense. They do not move about except in motors and carriages. They eat only the daintiest dishes which their disciples procure for them with great self-denial, they are housed by their disciples in snug chambers. In fact they drain the cup of pleasure to the dregs, while the poor disciples do every kind of menial service for them in the hope of getting salvation. As a matter of fact, no one needs salvation more badly than these so-called 'Gurus'.

I may mention that all the disciples of these 'Sadhus' do not go to them for the benefit of their souls. The great majority go with a view to better their worldly prospects. It is hard to believe, but it is a fact, that several go to these 'Sadhus' or 'Buvas' for race-tips; others go to ask about their future prospects in service (these have increased in number since the ruthless campaign of retrenchment was started); others again go to get their diseases cured. All meet with the same fate in the end—disappointments and blasted hopes.

My object in penning these few lines is not to discourage the desire to attain spirituality which springs up in the heart of every man at one time or other of his life, especially when he feels most the kicks and rebuffs of fortune. Such a noble desire ought to be cherished. But it must be fed from the right source. Religious books are the safest source. If we want a living example of a truly spiritual life we have saintly personalities of men like Mahatma Gandhi and Sir P. C. Ray who by the purity and simplicity of their lives deserve to rank among the saints of modern India, although they do not pose as such. But it is highly detrimental to society and to oneself to get hold of a self-styled 'Sadhu' or 'Buva' and raise him to the dignity of a God when his feet are as firmly planted in clay as those of any erring mortal. Some of these men, no doubt, begin with a clean slate and a good life, but their disciples drag them down soon to their own level by treating them to all luxuries of life such as tea, ganja, sumptuous feasts, cinema shows, theatres and all the rest of the good things of the world. They thus spread the lap of luxury for these self-styled saints to roll in.

One must therefore be very circumspect before one accepts a spiritual master. At any rate it is a sound principle not to accept one who does not by his own life show that he has starved his flesh so that the spirit may grow.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LD.,

GLEANINGS FROM REPORT OF MG. AGENTS.

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company was held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta on Friday (the 23rd instant) for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

Messrs. Burn & Co., the Managing Agents, in the course of their report to the Shareholders, stated:—

"We beg to submit the Audited Accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1924, showing a net loss of Rs. 2,85,288-10-1 after adjusting the profit on Trading Account and Sundry Revenue Receipts against the loss brought forward from the previous year and Depreciation on the plant for the year under review. During the year under review all orders in hand for wagon building were completed and we regret to state that at present the Santa Works of the Company are closed down.

The Managing Agents have submitted to the Board the following exhaustive Report on the position of the Company. We agree with the conclusions therein and do not propose to re-open the Santa Works unless orders can be secured on terms which will prevent further loss to the Company.

The following are some extracts from the Report of the Managing Agents, to the Board referred to above:—

We are pleased to report that during the year 1923-24, a great improvement was made in the development of wagon manufacturing proper as distinguished from nearly wagon erection, and the orders for the erection of wagons and for the manufacture of standard wagons have all been completed.

This progress was made possible by the fact that a colony of skilled workers had been trained in the works. One of the greatest difficulties with which the Company had to deal was that of securing the necessary skilled labour, and progress hitherto has been slow because under existing conditions it was found impossible to attract trained and steady workmen from the conveniences of the large centres to a community in process of development. The establishment of such a colony of skilled workers was the result of nearly three years' patient exertion and is essential for the development of the Wagon Industry in India, but further progress will be arrested if the Government refuses to carry out its guarantee of wagon orders in the spirit in which this guarantee was made on the 1st March 1918. The history of this guarantee and its interpretation by the Government is outlined below:—

In November 1916 the Railway Board suggested that the Indian Engineering Association should investigate the question of developing the Wagon Industry in India as the Government anticipated a large post-war demand for wagons, which demand the Government would probably find difficult to satisfy from abroad.

The Government emphasized the fact that they had in mind not the erection merely, but the entire manufacture of the wagon from Indian steel; the Government continuing, said that they recognised that in order to foster the Wagon Industry some form of encouragement was necessary, such for instance as a guarantee that a percentage of the total orders each year would be placed in India.

The Indian Engineering Association thereupon replied on 15th August 1917 reminding Government that at the Simla Conference of May 1916 the Association's representatives had pointed out that the development of Indian Industry would necessitate the outlay of considerable capital on additional plant. Therefore unless the Government were prepared to translate their ideals of an industrial India into a practical guarantee of work firms would not be prepared to embark upon schemes of expansion.

Another cause of anxiety which should be regarded with a favourable eye is that in which there is a probability that in course of time the whole needs of the country could be supplied by home production. In the case of such an industry the burden on the consumer determines automatically."

Here again the Indian Standard Wagon Company can satisfy both conditions:—

(1) The Santa Works was designed to build wagons by mass production, but what we must have are large orders for one type of wagon.

(2) The wagon needs of India can be satisfied by Indian manufacturers and in a very short time the burden of protection on the consumer would cease, "probably at an earlier date than in any other industry."

Yet whilst the Indian Standard Wagon Company appears to satisfy to the full the foregoing conditions, the fact remains that the Santa Works are closed down for want of orders. "And whilst the Government debates on the theory of protection the wagon industry is dying for want of work."

The remedies recommended by the Tariff Board are contained in their "Report.....regarding the grant of protection to the Steel Industry," pages 177-121, and we give below the full text of their report and recommendations.

POSITION OF THE INDUSTRY.

We shall attempt in dealing with the wagon building industry to state what seems to us the most important facts that have to be taken into account. Wagons have been built in Calcutta by two engineering firms—Messrs. Jessop and Company and Messrs. Burn and Company—for some twenty years past, and we understand that wagons have also been built occasionally by a Karachi firm, Messrs. Herman and Monaldi, but until the establishment of the Standard Wagon Company three or four years ago, no firm had specialised in wagon building to the exclusion of all other kinds of work.

THE CASE FOR THE INDIAN MANUFACTURER

The case for the Indian manufacturer was put before us by Messrs Burn and Company (who are also the Managing Agents of the Standard Wagon Company) and by Messrs. Jessop and Company.

The substance of their contentions was as follows:—

(1) Before the war, although they seldom or never got large orders, they were able to make wagons at the same price as the Home manufacturer and still make some profit.

(2) The war was succeeded by a period of very high prices, but in October 1922 an abrupt and precipitous fall took place.

(3) The successful tender in the autumn of 1922 was equivalent to about Rs 3,500 per wagon erected in India, including Customs duty, freight and all intermediate charges. The lowest Indian tender was above Rs. 5,000 a wagon.

(4) The successful tender meant a price for the British manufacturer at or below the pre-war price of imported wagons and barely covered the cost of materials.

(5) This very low tender was a deliberate attempt to kill the manufacture of wagons in India. "This was due to the establishment of the Standard Wagon Company which was likely to prove a more fomidable competitor than the Calcutta engineering firms.

(6) It is impossible for the British firm to build wagons at a lower cost than Rs. 5,000 and made a reasonable profit.

In March 1923 the Indian Engineering Association addressed the Railway Board regarding the Government of India's pledge to encourage the wagon industry in India.

In reply the Railway Board explained that they had not departed from the terms of the Communique of March 1918, for had not the Government said that they were prepared to place orders in the country provided that the price was not higher than prices at which wagons can be imported?"

It would therefore appear that the Government interpreted the Communique merely as a declaration that they would purchase goods in the cheapest market.

But we protest that such an interpretation (based as it is on an isolated quotation from the Communique), connects absolutely with the spirit and intention of the Communique.

The Railway Board again in November 1923 called for tenders for wagons of various types, and of these we quoted for the 1,000 A1 type wagons as being best suited to our policy of mass production. Compared with our quotations for the year 1923-24, our prices showed a reduction of Rs. 500 per wagon. Formerly we had been compelled to import most of the raw materials required, but this year for the first time we were in a position to offer a wagon manufactured almost entirely from material produced in India. These considerations led us to hope that our tender would receive the favourable consideration of Government.

It is therefore with special regret that we have to report that the Railway Board have placed no orders with us for the coming year, and we have reason to believe that the Government have placed no wagon orders whatsoever in India for the coming year. We have thus been compelled to close down the Santa Works, as all our orders are completed and the natural consequence is the dispersion of our workmen.

The conditions which governed the Tariff Board when considering the Wagon Industry are shown in the following extract from the Report (1921-22) of the Indian Fiscal Commission, pages 54-55, chapter VII, paragraphs 97 and 98:—

Paragraph 97. "In dealing with all claims to protection the Tariff Board should in the first instance satisfy itself that the following three conditions are fulfilled:—

(1) The industry must be one possessing natural advantages, such as an abundant supply of raw material, cheap power, a sufficient supply of labour, or a large home market. . . . . .

(2) The industry must be one which without the help of protection either is not likely to develop at all or is not likely to develop as rapidly as is desirable in the interests of the country. . . . . .

(3) The industry must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without protection."

The Indian Standard Wagon Company can satisfy all the foregoing conditions:—

(1) We have an abundant supply of raw material of Indian manufacture; we have very cheap power; we have demonstrated the fact that we can get a sufficient supply of labour in the work as forthcoming; and lastly, the Indian railways require every wagon we can build if adequate traffic facilities are to be provided for the commercial community.

It may be noted here that although it is notorious that the bulk of rolling stock in India is in great need of repair, and that the Railway Administration proposed to spend Rs. 10 Crores on Railway Workshops, yet this Company has been given no opportunity to take on such work.

(2) Under the oppression of the "dumping" system of British manufacturers we cannot live.

(3) We are already prepared to face all fair competition.

Paragraph 98. "There are certain subsidiary conditions which though not, as in the case of the three conditions stated above, essential elements in an ordinary claim for protection, should nevertheless be regarded as factors favourable to the grant of protection.

It is evident that an industry in which the advantages of large scale production can be achieved, i.e., in which increasing output would mean increasing economy of production, is, other things being equal, a particularly favourable subject for protection.

Another cause of anxiety which should be regarded with a favourable eye is that in which there is a probability that in course of time the whole needs of the country could be supplied by home production. In the case of such an industry the burden on the consumer determines automatically."

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THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the newspaper correspondence that has been started and the reports of the various meetings that are being held in connection with the extension of the Rent Act period, it is observed that the public mind is greatly exercised once again over this question.

This period in the case of business premises terminates on 31st August 1924 and for dwelling houses on 31st December 1925. The question of extension in regard to the dwelling houses does not arise at present as there are yet 21 months more for which the Rent Act period in this case is still to continue.

It is therefore too premature yet to judge how conditions may alter during this long interval.

The question therefore that we are at present concerned with is the one in regard to business premises only.

This being the case, it is surprising to see both these questions mixed up in the various discussions and at some of the meetings. It may be that a stronger case is intended to be made out in regard to the business premises by enlisting the sympathies of those who are concerned with dwelling houses for which there is yet a great scarcity.

The conveners of the several meetings have beyond crying for an extension of the Rent Act not produced any facts or figures in support of their claim for such extension. Such facts and figures could only be gathered by ascertaining the number of flats or premises vacant or otherwise and the present scale of rents as compared to what it was when the Rent Act was first introduced.

The Fort which is principally considered as the business locality is the area which serves as an index for judging the actual state of affairs and the figures that have been gathered for some of the principle streets in this locality such as Ballard Estate, Hornby Road, Meadows Street, Apollo Street, Churchgate Street, Esplanade Road, etc., show that quite a number of flats both in new as well as old buildings are at present lying vacant.

In the case of Ballard Estate, out of 45 plots, 5 are lying unbuilt upon, 5 have their building works stopped, 2 have building works in progress. This leaves 33 plots which are all built upon. Out of these 33 buildings, 5 are fully occupied, 22 partially occupied and 5 are lying completely vacant.

Of the 22 buildings that are partially occupied, 56 floors are occupied, and the remaining 85 i. e. about 60 per cent are lying vacant. Similarly on Hornby Road there are 2 new buildings almost wholly vacant and in the case of 22 old buildings there are 36 to 40 floors lying vacant.

In regard to Meadows Street there are 3 new buildings which are mostly vacant whereas old buildings have about 10 floors lying vacant.

Similarly in Church Gate Street, there are 2 new buildings partially occupied and 1 wholly vacant.

Also in Esplanade Road and Apollo Street there are 1 or 2 floors in each lying wholly vacant.

In regard to Ballard Estate, it is said that it is out of the real business quarters and that is why buildings on this estate are not being occupied. High rents in consequence of heavy expenses incurred in erecting buildings on this estate and heavy ground-rents charged by the Port Trust are also advanced as reasons which preclude these buildings from getting occupied.

The two reasons cannot be reconciled with each other for if the locality is not suitable for business purposes, no amount of reduction in rent would at all attract business men to it. To my mind the latter reason viz., high rents is the proper one and the solution therefore lies not in hammering at the continuation of the Rent Act but in getting the Port Trust to reduce the ground-rents which are said to be prohibitive. These were speculative rents offered during abnormal times but with change of circumstances and conditions that has since taken place, it is reasonable to expect a body like the Port Trust to show some relaxation in their claim instead of insisting on their pound of flesh.

Until some such relief is given to the owners, it is difficult to expect the Ballard Estate Buildings to be occupied.

The fact that these building which were once bringing the owner a good return on his capital, notwithstanding the high ground-rents and heavy cost of building are not being occupied now, is due not to the unsuitability of the locality for business purpose but to the trade depression that is prevailing everywhere which prevents people from paying such high rents which they formerly could do with ease and profit.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that business premises not only in Ballard Estate but in other important business quarters in the Fort, such as those specified above are lying vacant to-day notwithstanding the fact that the rents are reduced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 25 nay in some cases to Rs. 15 per 100 sq. ft. which is almost the pre-war standard.

This shows that there is a clear case for investigation as to the necessity or otherwise of a further extension of the Rent Act in regard to the business premises.

Such investigation should be carried out by a Committee of representatives both of the landlords as well as tenants so that the difficulties experienced by either class may be thoroughly gone into before arriving at a conclusion.

As regards localities other than the Fort area, vacancies are not so noticeable; in fact there hardly any vacant premises observable, but here conditions are different from those in the Fort area, as in these localities it is only the ground floor or portions of the ground floors which are let out as shops, the whole of the remaining portion of the building being occupied for residential purposes. The shops being thus in the midst of residential localities are naturally more paying and there are no chances of their remaining vacant whether the Rent Act was continued or removed.

From my experience both as a Municipal servant as well as one intimately connected with the Parsi Central Association Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., I can say that the Rent Act instead of spurring the people up to devise means to get over the housing difficulty, has lulled them into false security and made them more lethargic. In fact nobody chooses to leave his old tenement, however, unhealthy it may be, as he has lesser rent to pay there owing to the protection afforded by the Rent Act. The consequence is that new buildings with all their immunity from the operations of the Rent Act are either lying vacant or if occupied do not secure even a reasonable return on capital invested in it. There are buildings which are lying vacant although offered at 4 to 4½ per cent. return. The result is that there is a set-back to building operations instead of a big push in this direction which is quite necessary for the solution of the housing problem.

The Rent Act is as we all know a palliative measure and it is necessary that we should make every effort on our part to see that advantage is taken of the help rendered by Government to Housing Societies as well as to private individuals for the erection of buildings during the breathing period of the Rent Act afforded by Government. Are we therefore justified in asking Government to extend the Rent Act period from time to time when we on our part are doing absolutely nothing?

His Excellency, the Governor has delighted our hearts when he announced at the Parsi Fancy Fete that the rate of interest on Government loans advanced to Housing Societies is reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. Government should not only be publicly thanked for this concession, but people should take advantage of it immediately by encouraging building operations through Housing Societies or by getting loans.

There is however a sufficiently long period before us for the expiry of the Rent Act so far as the dwelling houses are concerned and it is hoped that the tenants will wake up from their lethargy and take due advantage of the Government offer during this period.

As it is, I must admit that so far as the dwelling houses are concerned, the Rent Act protection is quite necessary and will perhaps be needed even after the expiry of this period; but unless we show the authorities concerned that we have ourselves made all efforts possible to help towards the solution of the housing difficulties, it is futile to expect the Sirkar-ma-bap to help one class viz., the tenants at the continual sacrifice of the other viz., the landlords.

We are, however, at present not concerned with the question of dwelling houses but with those of the business premises only and in view of the facts mentioned above in regard to them, it is necessary that a Committee of landlords and tenants as stated above be appointed to investigate and report upon the necessity or otherwise of the extension of the Rent Act period, in regard to the business premises.

It may be that the removal of the Rent Act may cause a little hardship in the beginning but finally the supply and demand will naturally so adjust itself that there is reason to believe that such hardship would only be merely temporary.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. JOSHI.

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TOKYO LETTER.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

A STREAM OF PROTESTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, April 25.

Every heart that beats within a Japanese frame feels grievously hurt at the insults flung upon its national prestige and honour by the United States Congress at Washington. The Japanese are a virile but sensitive race whose burning sense of patriotism makes them resent the slightest attempts to injure their country's pride. The high-handed manner in which the House of Representatives and the Senate of America have passed legislation creating absolute barriers against the entry of Japanese citizens into America has sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the whole length and breadth of the country. The impending General Election and all other domestic as well as foreign problems have paled into insignificance before this burning topic of the day. Nobody seems to be caring a fig for a hundred and odd Japanese whose annual admittance into that "privileged land" is to be barred, but the fulcrum round which moves the widespread public resentment is that of a nation's wounded pride. A Japanese writer puts the situation in a nutshell in the following words: "To the United States, it seems to us, this affair involves only a handful of immigrants, while to Japan it is a question of honour and international prestige." Another hits the mark by saying: "We are disposed to think that the immigration law in question is not essentially a question of immigration nor it is a question of domestic policy, but it is a demonstration manifesting the anti-Japanese feelings of Americans."

"GRAVE CONSEQUENCES."

Japan is neither India nor China to have eaten the humble pie, bowed nonchalantly before the inevitable and allowed herself to be derogated to a position of inferiority by the American Legislators. While discussions were going on in the House of Representatives, she approached the State Department and made it clear in a very friendly but most unequivocal and stern language that the passage of a discriminatory measure against her nationals would be highly resented by the Government and people of Japan. The House, nevertheless, passed the Bill by a vote of 322 to 71 with the clause which stipulates that with certain exceptions no aliens who are not eligible to citizenship shall be admitted into the United States. This occurred only a day after the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hanihara, had lodged his strong and vigorous protest before the United States Secretary of State. The American Senators, as the readers might have long ago learnt through cablegrams, took exception to Mr. Hanihara's use of the words "grave consequences" in that historic document and distorted the same in every possible way to place their seals of approval over the actions of the House. It looks like the case of giving the dog a bad name before shooting it. The Hanihara note has been branded as an attempt to interfere into America's domestic problems and the use of "grave consequences" therein, as designating veiled threats at war. Up went the temperature in the Senatorial barometer, and the amendment abrogating the Gentlemen's Agreement was adopted by a *viva voce* vote of 76 to 2.

AN INNOCUOUS EXPRESSION.

The Anti-Japanese Senators who had for years been agitating against the Gentlemen's Agreement found in it a God-sent opportunity to rally a large number of their colleagues round the clarion call of "veiled threats at war." Up till now they have been successful, but it is more a matter of temper and prejudice than the phraseology of Mr. Hanihara's letter which if read with an unbiased mind contains nothing offensive in or around it. It has been officially given out that the Hanihara note "accurately portrayed the Japanese Government's views." Instructions from Foreign Office were no doubt forwarded in Japanese, and the Japanese version of the so-called offensive phrase "grave consequences" which has been instrumental in creating so much of flutter in Tokyo and Washington is "Judai naru kekka." To the people of this country, the connotation of these wordings is of not much grave importance. They are as innocent and innocuous as a thousand other words and phrases so commonly used in diplomatic notes addressed by one friendly country to another. When the echoes of Senatorial wrath against the Hanihara note to Secretary Hughes began to reverberate across the Pacific, the Japanese Government lost no opportunity in having another note addressed to the American Secretary of State by way of explaining the exact connotation of the former note as well as refuting charges of "veiled threats" at war that have been levelled against her. Moreover, it is now an open secret that the much-resented note was sent to the Congress with the endorsement of Mr. Hughes, whose opinions that the "grave consequences" never meant war are reported to be perfectly shared by President Coolidge.

THE CLOWNISH TACTICS.

The Japanese are well-versed in the art of suppressing their emotions. The official world has shown a great degree of restraint and moderation in dealing with the present issue which does much credit to their statesmanship. The vernacular press also has discussed the affair in a spirit of resentment which is quite natural while the absence of bitterness in editorial comments is equally praiseworthy. The Tokyo Asahi that represents the cream of intellectual opinion in this country would like the Americans to "remember that back of the Hanihara note stands the entire Japanese nation." The President of the Tokyo Imperial University when interviewed by Press representatives after what had transpired in the American Senate remarked: "I see nothing further than the breeding of an unpleasant sentiment and a keener sense of racial distinction than now exists. It is not up to Japan to do anything, nor will she. As a scientist and an educator I do, however, regret the undesirable effect all this will have on the minds of the young students who are taught to work for high ideals." A world-renowned Professor of the same University opines that "from the educator's point of view, we may say that the consequences can be grave without there being a muffled threat of war."

There is some sort of consolation from the response that has been received from the American newspapers, except the Hearst Press and a few others on the Pacific Coast, who have cynically denounced the Senators for their clownish tactics in betraying the sanctity of a contract without first taking steps to abolish it. The New York "Tribune", according to cabled versions of the American editorial comments, brands the Senatorial outbursts as "a wretched exhibition of jingoism for Senators in a mood of petulance to jeopardize the work of the Washington Conference", while the New York "Evening Post" says: "The United States is a giant in strength. It is time now that she should become full grown mentally and morally. Instead, the Senate makes itself ridiculous." Mr. W. M. Hughes, former Premier of Australia, and a great champion of the solidarity of white races, is now in America delivering highly inflammatory addresses and breathing fire and poison against the Oriental races, that are reported to be forming a basis for much of the present hue and cry raised by the Hearst organs against the presence of Asiatics on American soil. But, in spite of all these provocations, the Japanese authorities are comporting themselves with utmost dignity and restraint, and reposing full confidence in the statesmanship of America to find a happy solution of this difficult problem.

WAS IT A BOMBSHELL?

The following are a few extracts from Ambassador Hanihara's note to Secretary Hughes that is considered to have thrown a bombshell or given offence to the American legislators:—

"The Gentlemen's Agreement is an understanding with the United States Government by which the Japanese Government voluntarily understood to adopt and nforce certain administrative measures designed to check the emigration to the United States of Japanese labourers. It is no way intended as a restriction on the sovereign right of the United States to regulate its immigration. This is shown by the fact that the existing Immigration Act of 1917, for instance, is applied to Japanese as to other aliens. It was because of the fact that discriminatory immigration legislation on the part of the United States would naturally wound the national susceptibilities of the Japanese people, that after thorough but most friendly and frank discussions between the two Governments, the Gentlemen's Agreement was made for the purpose of relieving the United States from the possible unfortunate necessity of offending the national pride of a friendly nation.

"The Japanese Government have most scrupulously and faithfully carried out the terms of the Agreement as a self-imposed restriction, and are fully prepared to continue to do so as officially announced at the time of the conclusion of the present treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and the United States. In return the Japanese Government confidently trust that the United States Government will recommend, if necessary, to the Congress to refrain from resorting to a measure that would seriously wound the proper susceptibilities of the Japanese nation. One object of the Gentlemen's Agreement is as is pointed out above to stop the emigration to the United States of all Japanese labourers other than those excepted in the Agreement which is embodied in a series of long and detailed correspondence between the two Governments, publication of which is not believed to serve any good purpose. . . .

MORTIFYING TO THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN.

"Further, if I may speak frankly at the risk of repeating what under instructions from my Government I have represented to you on former occasions, the mere fact that a certain clause obviously aimed against Japanese as a nation is introduced in the proposed Immigration Bill in apparent disregard of the most sincere and friendly endeavours on the part of the Japanese Government to meet the needs and wishes of the American Government and people is mortifying enough to the Government and people of Japan. They are, however, exercising the utmost forbearance at this moment, and in so doing they confidently rely upon the high sense and justice and fair-play of the American Government and people, which, when properly approached, will readily understand why no such discriminatory provision as above referred to should be allowed to become a part of the law of the land.

"It is needless to add that it is not the intention of the Japanese Government to question the sovereign right of any country to regulate immigration to its own territories. Nor is it their desire to send their nationals to the countries where they are not wanted. On the contrary, the Japanese Government showed from the very beginning of this problem their perfect willingness to co-operate with the United States Government to effectively prevent by all honourable means the entrance into the United States of such Japanese nationals as are not desired by the United States, and have given ample evidence thereof, the facts of which are well-known to your Government. To Japan the question is not one of expediency but of principle. To her the mere fact that a few hundreds or thousands of her nationals will or will not be admitted into the domains of other countries is immaterial so long as no question of national susceptibilities is involved. The important question is whether Japan as a nation is or is not entitled to the proper respect and consideration of other nations. In other words, the Japanese Government ask of the United States Government simply that proper consideration ordinarily given by one nation to the self-respect of another, which, after all, forms the basis of amicably international intercourse throughout the civilized world.

THE CONTROVERSIAL PARAGRAPH.

". . . It is indeed difficult to believe that it can be the intention of the people of your country who always stand for high principles of justice and fairplay in the intercourse of nations to resort in order to secure the annual exclusion of 146 Japanese to a measure which would not only seriously offend the just pride of a friendly nation that has been always earnest and diligent in its efforts to preserve the friendship of your people, but would also seem to involve the question of the good faith and therefore of the honour of their Government or at least of its executive branch. Relying upon the confidence you have been good enough to show me at all times, I have stated or rather repeated all this to you very candidly and in a most friendly spirit, for I realize, as I believe you do, the grave consequences which the enactment of the measure retaining that particular provision would inevitably bring upon the otherwise happy and mutually advantageous relations between our two countries."

WILL IT BECOME A LAW?

The Gentlemen's Agreement was signed in 1907 and since then all the immigration laws of America have been made to coincide with its provisions. The present law expires in July 1, and if President Coolidge vetoes the newly enacted bill, it would automatically remain in force until 1925. This would save the Gentlemen's Agreement being abrogated till that date. Or, if he remains neutral and when the bill after a joint session of both Houses is presented to him on May 1, he can simply allow it to remain on his table for ten days and it will automatically become a law. The eyes of the whole Japanese nation are now riveted towards Washington. News despatches from the American Capital give no clue to the President's intention to veto the bill, although his views against the precipitate action of Congress and the embarrassing situation into which the Administration has been placed by the same, are too well-known to the Japanese. The consensus of opinion here is that political considerations and the fear of losing Pacific Coast votes at the next Presidential election will eliminate all possibilities of Mr. Coolidge's vetoeing the measure. Nevertheless, hopes are being entertained that diplomacy will, in the end, find a way out of the impasse, as it did during the last 17 years, and an adjustment of strained relations between two closely related nations could be brought about. It is believed, the President is exerting his best efforts for a compromise that would satisfy the exclusionists among the Americans while at the same time prevent anything that might be construed as an affront to Japan.

A STREAM OF PROTESTS.

I have reasons to predict that such friendly actions on the part of the American President will be highly appreciated in Japan. The exclusion law is, no doubt, directed towards all the orientals while the Japanese alone are powerful enough to safeguard their country's self-respect. At the present juncture, the entire diplomatic machinery of the nation is in motion while protests are being forwarded to America from each and every one of the public, religious and commercial bodies. The American Ambassador at Tokyo and his compatriots in Japan too are doing their best to bring pressure upon the responsible personages at home to remove the sting out of what is susceptible of embroiling Japan and America in serious difficulties. Japan purchases more from America than all the other countries in the Far East combined, while forty per cent. of the Japanese exports every year are directed to the United States. An open rupture now would prove disastrous to both the countries, and no one even dreams that it will come to pass. The best endeavours of the Japanese politicians are concentrated towards bringing about an amicable and an honourable settlement. Notwithstanding all this, we must not lose sight of the fact that if purposely humiliated, Japan will not be coerced into silence. She might not draw the sword but a thousand outlets could be easily found to give vent to her national resentment.

MILITARISTS RETICENCE.

It would not be out of place to quote the opinions of Yorodze Choho, the organ of what goes by the name of jingoism. Says the Yorodzu: "Causes are not infrequent for which hostilities are often started. The most dreadful are the injury of national honour and the clash of interests." In another place it remarks: "We have frequently been challenged by a nation which always professes itself the advocate of peace, yet we have patiently endured it. Japan is now greviously insulted by America. The challenge is open and unconcealed. If America stubbornly rejects the voice of Japan, there would be no way open for us but to accept the demand of America. Passive patience is not bad, but the nation must be on guard against further injustice." The military party in this country is, at least openly, keeping itself aloof from the entire controversy. Its present reticence gives the impression that it still finds it premature to show its hands in the game. It might be reasonably expected to step forward at any moment, and is perhaps waiting for a favourable opportunity which everybody hopes will never present itself.

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WIDOW REMARRIAGE ASSOCIATION

The Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha (Society for the promotion of Widow Remarriages) of Lahore has been doing splendid work in the cause of the Hindu widows for the last nine years. In addition to the promotion and solemnization of widow remarriages, the Society carries on an educative propaganda against the deep-seated prejudices against widow remarriages, by distributing literature and suitable pamphlets throughout the country.

The Society is to be congratulated in getting such a generous donor and worker as Sir Ganga Ram Kt. C.I.E., M.V.O. to guide the activities of the Society. Sir Ganga Ram's donation to the cause of widow remarriage amounts to Rs. 54,600.

The magnitude of the work of the Society can be gauged from the following extracts culled from the ninth Annual Report.

BRANCHES AND WORKERS.

The number of branches and co-workers at different stations has increased during the year under report from 239 to 365 as detailed below:—

Bengal (3), Central Provinces (8), Rajputana (2), Madras (1), Bombay (4), United Provinces (48), Delhi (2), Punjab and N.W.F. Provinces (288), Sindh (9).

PAID WORKERS.

At the commencement of the year, there were 4 paid workers. Four more could be secured during the year, making total 8 on 31st December 1923, out of which 5 are working in the Punjab and N.W.F. Provinces, one in Sindh and Balochistan and two in the United Provinces, one of them, by turn, having been deputed specially for Hindu pilgrim stations Mathra, Brindaban, Hardwar, Allahabad and Benares. The total number of widow marriages reported from different centres of activities during the year under report was 892 against 453 in 1922. The total number of widow remarriages since the commencement is 2,068.

LITERATURE.

Literature to the value of Rs. 1,663-4-0 was published for free distribution during the year. Every attempt is being made to increase the number of leaflets and pamphlets suitable for the perusal of widows and also for those who are to be persuaded to favour the cause of widow re-marriage. Every care is given to have two paged matter. "Vidhva Sahaik," the monthly journal of this Sabha is helping in this. The pamphlets have been published in different languages of the country—English, Hindi, Urdu, Gurmukhi, Bengali, Gujarati, Madrasi, Telugu and Tamil.

VIDHVA VIVAH SAHAIK ASHRAM.

Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Ashram was established in the house, connected with Sir Ganga Ram Free Hospital, near Arya Samaj Wachhowali, Lahore in 1922. An old lady is its superintendent. She remains on the spot day and night to attend to the requirements of the widows, who get admission in it with a view to remarry. During the year under report 29 widows, who got admission in the Ashram, were properly looked after until suitable matches of their own choice to the satisfaction of each party were secured for them. 26 marriages were celebrated in this Ashram during the year.

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.

1412 candidates applied to Sabha for widow remarriage during the year, compared with 1077 in the previous year.

THANKS FOR CONDOLENCES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My fateer Maulvi Wazir Ahmad B. A. and myself are very much touched by the kind references made by the Hon. Chief Justice, the Hon. Justice Mr. Ryves and Mr. Dallon of Allahabad High Court and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on the sad and untimely demise of my younger brother Mr. Ibin Ahbad, Bar.-at-Law, Allahabad and by the kind messages of sympathy from numerous friends, relatives and his admirers. It is impossible for us to thank individually and therefore we take the opportunity of thanking all of them through your valuable columns. It is the only consolation for us that his public services have been so highly appreciated.—Yours etc.,

KASIM HASAN,
Assist. Collector.
Aurangabad.

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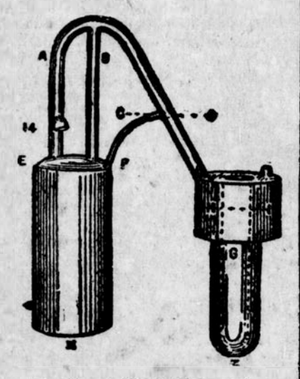

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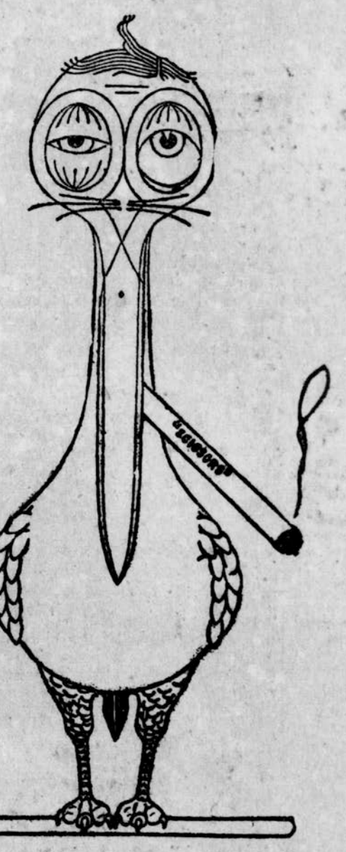

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